Massachusetts Plouchman Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

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ondence from practical farmers, giving the of their experience, is solicited. Letters be signed with the writer's real name, in full, will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

High Wages and Small Savings.

What becomes of the city man's wages? Farmers read with surprise how workmen in New York city getting three, four and even five dollars for eight hours work are walking the streets in idleness because some walking delegate has commanded a strike. In the face of big pay and short hours there evidently discontent with conditions which appear almost like wealth and ease

to the average farmer. Yet few of the highly paid city workmen get ahead in the world. Most of them live in rented houses, sometimes in the slum districts, amid dirt, ugliness and overcrowding. Why do they not acquire good homes and a competence? In the first place, a great city is the most expensive place in the world in which to live and support a family. Two dollars there goes no farther than one dollar in a country town for paying cost of rent, food, suitable clothing and other

The cost of amusement is even higher in proportion. The farmer who plans a day of enjoyment can hitch up the horse and drive to the shore with his family, or get up a pienie, or go fishing or hunting, and can easily arrange for no end of wholesome pleasure with hardly a cent of extra expense. But the city man must pay heavily r every item of enjoyment, from car fares to holiday clothes for his family. There are temptations to spend money at almost every step of the way, and a little outing makes a big hole in the pay envelope. The saloon keepers get more than they ought of the money. The scarcity of natural pleasures tempts to loafing, smoking and drinking in the saloons, which are crowded nightly

with the working classes. Moreover, the pay is not so very large when reckoned on a long average. Trades like masonry, brick-laying, stone-working, which command high daily wages, are mostly trades in which employment uncertain, being interrupted by cold weather or storms and lack of work during periods of dullness in the business world. some of the highly paid work is very disagreeable, severe or unhealthful, and shortens the working life of the artisan and

Now and then during a period of prosperity and freedom from strikes and other causes of idleness some of the more thrifty workers may lay aside a little money. But here is another difference compared with the farmer. Country life educates in caution, good judgment, economy and other virtues tending to thrift. The farmer invests his savings in more land, farm improvements or the local bank. The city worker is an easy victim of the hundreds of wildcat mining ventures or similar schemes of which he reads in his Sunday paper, and he finds his savings even more uncertain

than his employment. Occasionally a workman has the courage to break away from his surroundings and to move out where he has a possible chance ment or approach of old age.

The city workman sometimes thinks of considerations like these. Two out of three of them have plans for retirement to a farm at some future period, which usually never arrives. But who ever heard of a farmer planning to become a city workman? The other direction.

# Honey and Honey Dew.

Nothing has injured the honey business much as the marketing of "honey dew" oney, under the name of "buckwheat," ignorant or unscruoulous parties. We re seen it by the carload in Springfield and Boston markets, and told the merchants to whom it was consigned that we would be illing to wager there was not an ounce of there was not much else. It is a particularly aggravating case when they will gather just enough of the wretched stuff to put a few cells in each section of nice, white honey and thereby spoil the sale of it, as happened to some two tons of our honey one season. Bees die in trains is none, and some years it has seemed as if there was not much else. It is a particularly aggravating case when they will use our crude knowledge of fish culture to gather just enough of the water more productive by observable honey and thereby spoil the sale of the sal

and are quite likely sickened by it, they very naturally conclude they want no more, although the real buckwheat is palatable and all right.

When we are so unfortunate as to have the honey dew in the hives in the fall—and that gathere i from pines is particularly rank and destructive-we have to extract all of it and feed sugar in its place. This extracted stuff may be used to feed in the spring to stimulate brood rearing, after the weather will permit the bees to fly freely, but not late enough to risk getting any of it in the sections. Doubtless much of this kind of honey finds its way to breweries, etc. We have heard that it can be made up into very good fruit preserves. We think quite likely if we knew all about the ingredients of many other articles of diet we might, perhaps, lose our relish for them.

Among the Farmers

I apply all fertilizers to orchard in the fall six months from fruiting season. The object is to have the late autumn rains wash the plant food down, so as to keep the roots far as possible below the surface and out of the reach of the plow and cultivator .- H.

C. Snavely, Lebanon, Pa.
In visiting different poultry sections I find the reputation not always a guide to the actual state of affairs. Thus in southern New Hamp hire and southeastern Maine I was surprised to find a region of large poultry farms, although up to a few years ago the section had scarcely been mentioned in this connection. Again, in Woburn and Montvale, Mass., I found the business far more thorough going, extensive and instructive than I had been led to suppose from what little I had read on the subject. I have not seen anywhere such success in maintaining health and vigor in crowded flocks. And the result is no accident, but comes from sound intelligence and knowledge of hen nature .- G. B. Fiske, Middlesex County, Mass.

The general farmer has usually a mixture of several breeds. He has now and then a good cow that crops out by chance, but the great majority are poor cows that pay little or no profit. When you find a herd of good cows, then you find a man that has put study and thought into his business, and has some definite plan in his work. He usually has one line of stock and sticks to it. Now we cannot all have full bloods, but a fullblood sire is within the reach of most any one, and when you have him and stick to the one line you can soon have a herd equal to any as far as butter production is concerned.—H. D. Griswold, West Salem,

The talk of "too much old blood" in the board of agriculture may not apply to those oldest in years. One man may be older at thirty-five than another at seventy. -B. W. Potter, Worcester County, Mass.

It is the fault of the farmers themselves that the boys and girls do not stay at home. Parents do not instill in their children a belief in the high nature of the calling. The Grange has made a great change in this matter. It has taught the young people that they can dress just as well on the farm as in the city and be just as well educated.— C. D. Richardson, Worcester County, Mass.

The horse I consider all right, the cow is all right, the hog is all right, the sheep is all right and many other animals are all right, but the mule I consider by far the best of all.-L. H. Monsees, Smithler, Mo. Farmers do not fully realize the value of

successful agricultural experiments. I have realized more benefit from Professor Brooks' experiments at Amherst than ten times my past of the cost as a taxpayer of supporting the college and experiment station.—G. H. Ellis, Middlesex County, Mass.

# Farm Fish Culture.

Many persons have ponds or available streams that could be profitably utilized if the owners but knew how. Life is far more abundant in water than in the same area on land, and this means that the water can be to save money enough for a home amid made to yield fully as much for man's use wholesome conditions. But even then his state lacks the substance and independence the land," is an old saying that may justly of the successful farmer. His suburban claim a literal signification. In some parts house, when paid for, costs as much as a of Europe ponds and lakes are renting at farm, but, unlike the farm, is not a source of income or resource against loss of employthey are made to yield. Although State and national fish commissions are doing all in their power to maintain the number of our fishes useful to mankind, it must be action the most important crop in our county. With that of a slightly richer quality owing to the increasing interest in dairying the following to (1) a lack of the complete game, owing to (1) a lack of the complete and detailed knowledge as to what is best to advantages of a change are nearly all in the do and how to do it; (2) the constantly in- and did not stop then, so that the crop is 

Truly has one of America's greatest living scientists, Prof. S. A. Forbes, State zoolo-gist of Illinois, said in one of his recent reports: "In regard to fish culture we stand today at a point to be compared with the American Indian's knowledge of agriculture at the time of the discovery of America "buckwheat" about it, and before we finished our demonstration, they learned a few new points about honey. This oints about honey. This is a sweetness exuded as the Indians could use their crude knowltiny insects on the leaves of edge of agriculture by clearing the ground, es, in our locality, principally elms, and planting the grains, tilling the soil with the bees work on it mornings until the sun sharpened stones and sticks, and pulling

One part should be as deep as possible, another should be shallow and quiet and contain growing aquatic vegetation of as many varieties of plants as possible, while in the more rapid parts of current there should be sand and gravel.

The water should be kept as cool as possible in summer, both by shade trees growing along the banks and by artificial floats to afford shade and concealment. Grass and weeds should be permitted to overhang the tection.

Enemies of fishes should be reduced.

it, and making it a proper depth, but by making a variation of conditions so the fishes can select sites to suit themselves.

Using 3x6 lumber for girders, put in flatwise so as to be even with the sill and plate.

Double board both inside and out with boards running up and down, taking pains to break joints well so as to have it tight. the underpinning is pointed up the bank clear to the sills. To keep the air out, have the door in one end where the sun will strike it as little as possible.

A tight-fitting door on the outside and waters to yield some insects to vary the diet short boards cut to fit inside to be put in as of the fishes and give them additional progable for the hot air to pass out and to keep Enemies of fishes should be reduced. the roof cool. For a floor lay sticks on the These are other voracious fishes, water ground to lay plank on. The sticks will snakes, muskrats, herons, ospreys or fish hold them up a couple of inches to let the hawks, kingfishers, sometimes owls, minks water soak away. Put on six inches of sawdust, where that is used, and the same

Many small growers pack in odd-size boxes greatly to the annoyance of dealers. Better pack in barrels than in odd boxes. There to break joints well so as to have it tight.

Let the inside boarding run from the top of the plate clear to the ground. Set it where the plate clear to the ground. Set it where the plate clear to the ground. Set it where the plate clear to the ground. Set it where the plate clear to the ground. Set it where the plate clear to the ground. Set it where the plate clear to the ground. Set it where the plate clear to the ground the plate clear to the ground. Set it where the plate clear to the ground the plate clear to the ground the plate clear to the ground the plate clear to the ground. Set it where the plate clear to the ground the plate clear to the ground the plate clear to the ground. Set it where the plate clear to the ground t first so as to turn the water all away, unless the underpinning is pointed up the bank Bartlett not yet arriving to any great extent.

Apples are in ample supply at New York and demand is good for the higher grades. There is much poor stock and windfalls for which prices are low. Pears are in good demand and prices hold well, especially for New York and New Jersey Bartletts. Peaches are fairly plenty. The best are from Michigan and New York at present. Many were picked very green and do not

ripen well. Grapes are in good supply, with prices working down. Plums are in quite large numulation and dragging. Huckleberries are slow sale, except choice Mountain berries, which hold steady. Un-river blackberries in light receipt and selling at ten to twelve cents per quart. Muskmelons are in heavy supply, and nearly everything lacks quality, and prices rule low and irreg-ular; strictly fancy would command a premium if here; many are so poor that they are not accepted by receivers from transportation companies. Watermelons are in tair supply, but small and poor, and working out slowly at low figures; fancy large melons would command more than quoted.

### New Idea for Silos.

The success of a round water tank of concrete moulded on a framework of wire fencing led to the idea that such a structure built longer and a little larger would make a good and cheap silo. The plan was submitted to the Wisconsin Experiment Station, where the investigation of silo problems has been so extensive as to make it authority in this line. Reply was received as follows:

SUCCESS WITH CONCRETE.

It seems to me it would be perfectly feasible to construct a cylindrical silo of concrete with stout wire fencing embedded as you suggest. I inspected two silos a few days since built on the Morgan Farm at Beloit, Wis., of concrete with a cement plaster lining, but having three-eighth-inch rods laid in sections around the silo at dis-tances varying from two feet apart near the bottom to five feet apart near the top. These siles have both been filled and emptied so that there can be no question regarding the strength. One was twenty-four feet in diameter and the other thirty feet.

The concrete silo is a thoroughly practical befoul the water, make it muddy, and destroy the organisms that would directly or indirectly become the food of fishes.

After the favorable and desired conditions of a seed and permanent structure and meets with corner of a shed can be partitioned off after the favorable and desired conditions.

The concrete silo is a thoroughly practical and permanent structure and meets with only one objection, so far as I can see, namely, that it is a better conductor of heat than wood and therefore does not protect from freezing so well as does a wooden silo. There is also a tendency to collect some moisture in the walls on warm days in the spring, but this is not an inconvenience, and in the two cases mentioned did not injure

the silage in the least.

The action of the acid of the silage on the cement I believe to have been overestimated. I have seen cement-lined silos which have been filled eight years, and the amount of loosening was altogether immate rial, a thin cement wash every three years being sufficient to keep it in good repair.—

THE MATERIAL. King gives the ratio of ingredients for making concrete as follows: To make one cubic yard of concrete use twenty-seven cubic feet of crushed rock, 13.5 cubic feet gravel or screenings, 6.75 cubic feet coarse sand, 3.375 cubic feet Portland cement. The crushed rock may not be an absolute necessity, as concrete silos have been built by using gravel and sand only with the cement, but only the best Portland cement should be used. The crushed rock, gravel and sand should be thoroughly moistened before add-ing the cement, then add the cement and mix thoroughly, adding enough water to make a rather thin mortar. The sand tends to make the concrete crumbly and must be very coarse. It is much better to run it all through a screen, sifting out the dirt and

fine particles. Wire fencing has often been used to bind and lighten a stave silo. Its strength is ample for that purpose, and also as a skeleton for a concrete water tank. The writer has not yet tested it for a silo, and for the first trial, owing to the beight of the usual structure and the great pressure near the bottom, he would, perhaps, strengthen the wire with a few heavy iron hoops bedded in the concrete. For those who wish to try the plan I will give the method used for the water tank:

STARTING THE STRUCTURE. First take an iron pipe, say two inches in diameter, and embed it in a block of concrete in centre of site, projecting about one foot deep, are composed of cement and fine gravel cleanly washed to pass through mesh of four hundred per square inch, with the

It is necessary to have a mould to pour the concrete into, and this is formed of a

tom and 21 inches at the top.

and are bringing 75 cents to \$1 per bushel. level, spread on it one inch deep of gravel without cement and smooth it flat. Then set up a part of the wire frame. It

can be put up in convenient sections, four feet in height at a time, concreting nearly to the top of the section and then putting on another section overlapping a mesh or two for binding. The sections may be also laid in overlap-

ping segments for convenience in getting inside while at work. Begin at the centre and put on three inches of concrete, using three parts gravel to one cement. Cover bottom nearly to the sides until you get a circle about one foot less in diameter than the inside of tank will be. Quick setting cement should always be used.

SOLID WALLS.

This done, proceed with the sides. Put inside mould in place and wedge up. Set up the outside mould with distance pieces and bolt in place, the fencing being between the two moulds.

Mix the concrete well as directed and pour in, ramming down with iron rod so as to get rid of hollow places and bubbles. Let the sides of the concrete find it own angle. This must be allowed to set prop-erly; a night should do it. Next day shift the mould round and do the same thing, adding a sheet of fencing as wanted, always letting one overlap the other by a mesh or two to bind it. Do this till you have come round to the first moulded piece; there will then be a complete ring half-way up the expanded metal. Lift up the moulds the required height, and put on another

ring. As the mould is three feet six inches high, let it overlap six inches in the bottom ring while moulding the next one. Repeat until the required height has been obtained. Finish off smooth. When sides are finished fill in the small space between bottom and sides, besides having a kind of foot will key well with the bottom; grout over with

Middlesex County, Mass.

Grass on Moist Land.

There is much moist and heavy land that can be plowed well which is capable of bearing heavy crops of a fine quality of hay on many farms in Vermont, and I dare say elsewhere in New England. One of the methods of raising heavy grass, on either wet or dry land, is found in returning sod lands to grass at the earliest possible time after plowing that the soil can be well fitted for the purpose. Heavy soil plowed in July and August and fertilized with ten or fifteen two-horse loads of fine stable manure, spread evenly upon the inverted sod land, thoroughly harrowed and pulverized, made as fine as a flower bed, can be seeded to redtop as late as Sept. 15, with good results.

About six pounds of redtop to the acre alsike clover, sowed in the early spring following the redtop sowing, will make quite a heavy stand at first cutting and will come to full blossom at the second cut-ing in September. Alsike clover will thrive on very wet soil, and the combination makes an excellent feed for all kinds of stock, while the quantity will be entirely satisfactory, as two crops a year for two successive years will be produced.

Randolph, Vt. DANA H. MORSE.

# Special Objects of Grange Effort.

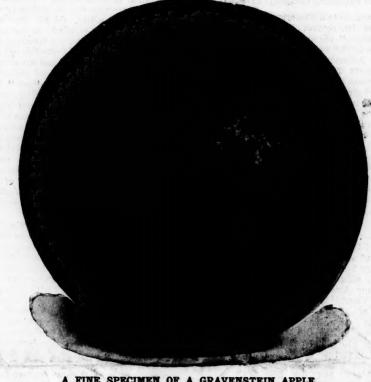
People representing other interests and ndustries have been looking after those interests, as it is their right and duty to do. while we have been neglecting our own interests and helping them. We shall endeavor to secure rural free mail for the country people, as has already been done for one-fifth of these people. We shall endeavor to secure better educational advantages for the boys and girls upon the farms for securing legislation that will improve the country schools. We shall endeavor to secure the just rights of agriculture in our land-grant colleges by making instruction in agriculture the leading feature, as it was intended by the farmers. We are in favor of the establishment of

postal savings banks for the encourage-ment of habits of thrift and economy among the rising generation, and to furnish the Government with money directly from the people. We are in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people for many good reasons and with the possibility of securing to agriculture, at least, one direct representative in the upper branch of the national Congress which it doesn't have today.—Address of Gov. N. J. Batchelder of New Hampshire.

Good, Clean Garden Seeds.

In saving tomato seed, we take the tomatoes when they are thoroughly ripe and remove the seed pulp. This is placed in glass jars, covered with water, and set away. The object is to separate the seed more than the height of proposed tank. This serves as a centre post round which to make the tank. The walls of this tank, six feet two or three days pour off the liquid, leavtwo or three days pour off the liquid, leav-ing the seeds, and add fresh water. After this is repeated two or three times, or until the waste matter is removed, place the seeds to the outside than the inner side, and the sides are only three inches thick at the botsame way.

In saving beans or seeds of like kind, we as yet obliged to select New York Graven-steins and others. Nearby growers bring in loads of apples in boxes, selling at about \$1, for seed. HERBERT Middlesex County, Mass.



A FINE SPECIMEN OF A GRAVENSTEIN APPLE.

ed, the food plants and small aquatic animals have been introduced, minnows added if for fish-eating fish, spawning sites, winter retreats and summer hade provided, then introduce the desired fishes snited to the waters.

Select the kinds of fishes suited to the water thus prepared. If this is not known, send full descriptions of the conditions to the United States Fish Commission, Washington, D. C., or to other experts, and receive the essential information, acting accordingly.

We know where this has been done in such a practical, sensible and scientific manner, with the most gratifying results.

Essex County (Mass.) Farm Notes. Some of our crops have done well, but others have been total failures. The corn crop must be regarded as a comparative failure. This is true of both the early and late varieties. Beans have been very back-

ward and uneven. The early snap beans have done well, but the shell varieties have been a failure. Cucumbers have come forward very slowly. Beets have done well and are of fine quality. Tomatoes are having a hard fight for life. Potatoes are yielding well; the crop is more than an average and the quality never better. Small fruits have hardly been an

average crop, but have maintained a high price from the first to the last picking. One of our most successful farmers has said to me that he should net more money, with less work, than he did last year, as the result of the high price of vegetables. The hay crop has been a surprise. This is

der question comes to the top. On good rich soil the grass doubled in one month

discouraging many of our more intelligent farmers turned their attention to other crops. Large fields of corn, millet and hungarian were planted as late as Aug. 1, and all are doing well. As the result of such foresight our farmers have nothing to fear for the coming winter. Winter apples will not be up to the average. Fall apples are of good quality and sell high.

but selling well on account of size.

Most nearby shipmen's are Astrachan

O. S. BUTLER. Essex County, Mass.

Another Farm Icehouse.

Ducks and geese should not be kept around the sides, tramping it in well, and in waters intended to yield fish. They about a foot of sawdust on top. Never fill n, and answer just as well. Ice can be kept almost anywhere, but it

pays better to have a good place, as you do not have to put up so much. The use of paper in the boarding on both sides would be recommended by almost all, but I hardly consider it necessary. E. N. CROSSETT. New Hampshire.

Getting All the Milk.

The new Danish method of stripping cows has been attracting considerable attention, and was tested with success at the Wisconsin station. It follows the ordinary course of milking is based on the action of calves when sucking, and is briefly as follows: "After the cow has been milked, the bag and adjacent parts of the body are first of all well rubbed with a coarse cloth. with a view to stimulating the flow of milk by friction. The quarters of the udder are then succe-sively manipulated with the hands by being lifted upwards against the body, and pressed against one another with some force. They are further massaged with the fingers and thumb, at the same time being pushed in an up-ward direction, so as to imitate the pushing or bobbing action of calves. As a result of these several manipulations some milk is collected in the milk cistern, which is drawn off from time to time by pulling the teats." The method requires some skill, and occupies a considerable time and trouble, which are serious drawbacks against its introduction into large herds. The stripping is said to be done much more thoroughly than when the ordinary plan is followed, more milk being obtained, and the increased proportion of the exceedingly rich strippings obtained at the end of each

### Orchard Fruit Is More Plenty. Apples and pears are now quite abundant.

milking.

Apples hold price well for good lots.

Bright red varieties like Astrachan and Williams take best in Boston market. The striped Gravenstein is also a prime seller, being well known for its quality. Green varieties quote about the same as others, but do not sell so readily and need to be of good grade to command equal prices. The New York Twenty-ounce is a very large apple, not particularly attractive in color,

and Williams, and \$2.50 per barrel is a common price for such. Dealers looking for fancy apples complain that few of the natives come under that class, and they are

Butter In Moderate Supply.

Such changes as have occurred are in the direction of higher prices, but the advance is only a small fraction and is the result of what lighter receipts.

This is the time of year when the make would be expected to fall off somewhat, but the rains have kept up the pastures and the milk yield very well. There has been, however, some reduction apparent in shipments during the past week, resulting in an advance of one-fourth to one-half cent on best grades. Choice creamery is not in large supply, and extra fine lots are in many cases selling at about top quotations, bringing 21 cents. But the quotations given are those more generally prevailing. Lower grades have advanced but slightly or not at all, but are in quiet demand. Extra dairy is firm at the advance. Box and print butter of the best grades is a little higher and is selling well, but lower grades are unchange

Speculative buying is not active at this season and the market is governed by supply and demand. The speculators and storage men, in fact, have fully as much stock as they care for in view of the outlook. Much of it was put away at higher prices than now prevail, and their outlook for profit is not promising.

Chapin & Adams: Butter receipts are nearly steady, being still large for the sea son, and not much hope appears for better prices for the present. The abundant rains have made the feed good, and pasturage 18 excellent for the time of year. The cheese market is barely steady. The same conditions apply as to the butter product, and there is no present indication of higher

The New York market is a shade firmer this week, although but slight changes occur in quotations. Receipts of 15,862 packages Wednesday show that the make is still large. A few transactions are reported at 20 cents, but 193 cents is the ruling figure for fancy creamery. There is still some uncertainty as to the course of the market for the n xt few days; at a little less price important business could probably be accomplished and many buyers are holding off, hoping to secure this advantage. There is no change in the quotations on the lower grades of creamery, but the feeling is 1 ather easy. Imitation creamery is quiet, but steady. Fresh factory in fair demand and firm for nearly all grades; sales of best packings at 152 cents, with fair to good lots going at 141 to 15 cents. Packing stock is inquired for and brings a little more money; sales at 14 to 142 cents generally.

Cheese is in fairly liberal supply, with top quotations at New York 101 cents. Demand is slow. Stocks tend to accumulate, and further change would be downward unless supplies decrease. Large full cream cheese continues in comparatively small propor-tion in receipts, but demand from home dealers is moderate, while exporters claim little encouragement in their advices and showing very little interest. Skims continue plenty and accumulating and prices

is understood that buyers are encouraging for year thirty thousand tons. This is at thing of the light that never was on sea or their factories to ship cheese closer to the least ten thousand tons short of last year's land, but which impresses one as real, like their factories to ship cheese closer to the hoop than ever before—within four or five days in some instances. The buyers put it into cold storage and care for it there themselves. For this reason stock is sold off a week or ten days later than usual, and factories will have that much less to dispose of this fall. Factory men say that the late ness in gathering the grop of hav will make after feed pretty slim. This, in connection with the lack of fodder corn, is expected to decrease the flow of milk this fall very materially.'

# Hay Still Declining.

Latest reports fully confirm the previous estimates made through these columns. The crop is evidently a good one, taking the hay-producing sections as a whole. It may not be ed a full yield, but it is apparently tetter than the average of years, probably about four-fifths of a full crop. It will certainly prove larger than last season, and the price will naturally be

The proportion of the best qualities will also be larger, and this fact will tend to limit the range of prices. Last year No. 1 and extra grades were very high, because most of them had been injured in the harvesting, and had to be graded low. Unquestionably there is a great deal of damaged bay this year, but the proportion of such stock, especially from the West, will be much smaller than last year. Estimates of the probable range of prices are at hand, as made by dealers in several large Eastern cities. They range from \$14 to \$18 for No. 1 baled hay, giving an average of \$16 for the estimates.

# Grain Prices Irregular.

The future of corn depends on the weather of the next few weeks, warmth and absence of early frost being required. Under favorable conditions a yield of fully two thousand The crop West is far more promising than in most Eastern sections.

The wheat situation is pretty well assured. Nevertheless old wheat sold in Minneapolis at \$1.02 last week. The new extent, the growers expecting better prices. On the other hand, many buyers are waiting in hope of lower prices in Septembe Much depends on the export demand, which at present is not large. On the whole, good, strong prices seem assured, but the prospect of advance depends on points which cannot yet be fully estimated.

Wheat exports of Boston are picking up somewhat. They have been suffering greatly from the competition of the Texas ports on the one side, and of Montreal and Portland on the other side.

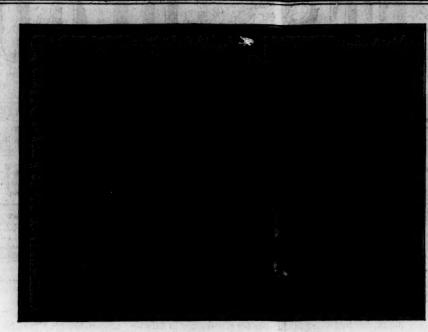
# Short Crop of Broom Corn.

G. B. Griffin, Illinois: The reason that so many of the Illinois farmers have gone out of the broom-corn business is first, that for the last two years it has been nearly impossible to get labor to care for the brush properly, and second, our farmers are reluctantly compelled to admit that they can not compete in price with the Oklahoma broom-corn farmers.

We have interviewed 219 farmers in nearly all parts of the broom-corn district of Illinois, and we find that the farmer which had 7567 acres under broom corn last year have only 3679 acres this year.
This proportion will hold good all over
the State and indicates that the State of

Illinois has slightly less than half the acreage of last year. Of these 219 farmers who planted broom

corn last year and seventy-seven planted none this year, and seventy-two others have planted less than last year, while twelve have planted more than last year, and fifty-eight planted that same number of



IMPORTED GUERNSEY COW, ANTONINA. Official year's record, 10,441.44 lbs. milk, 441.11 lbs. butter fat. Owned by Mr. H. McKay Twombly, Madison, N. J.

old districts of Oklahoma is as great as in gled in this book that it is difficult

large contract on hand in getting at the in an enviable light. Both men rested under of the domestic earthquake which they left acreage, yet we are certain that we are not a cloud of suspicion during their lives as far from the truth in asserting that the increase in broom-corn acreage in Oklahoma is between fitteen and twenty-five per cent. over last year. But it must be remen bered that last year Oklahoma produced a bumper yield, while this season large districes in that country have been seriously injured by drought. Therefore, Oklahoms cannot be expected to produce much, if any, more than last year.

The official report of Kansas gives about twenty-five thousand acres where there was more than forty thousand acres last year, and as Kansas was also afflicted by floods early in the season and drought in July, we expect this State to produce not much more than half as much as last year. Missouri has reduced her acreage very lecidedly and will not cut much figure this year, and nearly all districts, except Oklaoma, have a reduced acreas

We had the figures about right except that on account of the unusually heavy yield in Oklahoma we underestimated that country, and we are now certain that there were at least forty thousand tons of broom corr worked into brooms during the last year.

We estimate the supplies for the coming year as follows: Illinois seven thousand tons, Oklahoma fifteen thousand tons, Kansas five thousand tons, other States 1500 A Utica (N. Y.) cheese maker writes: "It tons, carried over 1500 tons. Total supplies onsumption.

### Scarcity in Codfish.

The reasons for the present shortage of odfish are somewhat uncertain. The numbers of most varieties of fish vary greatly from time to time very much as in the case of insects, and the precise causes may be hard to find. In this instance the trouble is said to be due principally to changes in Arctic currents. The price of cod-liver oil, nuch of which comes from the Norwegian fishing grounds, has gone from \$22 to \$160 per barrel for raw material. The Nor-Arctic currents have killed the small of cod has reached the highest point touched since the civil war, and dealers are careful about parting with very large lots, as they look for even better (or worse) figures. At present the receipts are only about onefourth of the regular supply, it is said, and there are small prospects of improvement in the situation.

# Beans Promising Poorly.

The cold wet weather has been unfavorable to the bean crop, and the prospects in most sections of the country are reported unfavorable. The cold period during the time of blooming seems to have reduced the setting of pods to a serious extent.

Michigan growers report injury in some ections from light frost, which impaired growth without killing the vines. They also complain of loss by grubs and cut-worms. The crop in New York State, Wisconsin and Canada, although more promising than in Michigan, still shows a backward condition, with fewer pods than usual.

prominent New York dealer says in re gard to acreage, etc.: "The acreage originally planted in Michigan was probably eighty to eighty-five per cent. of last season's. New York State we believe to be full acreage. Canada and Wisconsin the same as last year. We haven't made personal investigation in Canada, New York State or Wisconsin, but from all the reports we get from those States they are in about the same critical condition as Michigan. There are, as is well known, very tew old beans left back. Probably not ten per cent. of what were on hand last year Oct. 1, All these things being true, it would seem that the price of beans might advance to most any figure."

Cranberries a Fair Crop. The cranberry-picking season on Cape Cod has begun. The season is about a week earlier than last year, and the berries are further developed, owing to the cool weather during the nights of the past week. In the cranberry-growing districts near White Island the picking season will be begun in earnest next week. The prices for berries this season promise to be about the equal of last year. Already the buyers are on the ground, offering \$5 per barrel, and a num-ber of sales have been made. At Wareham the crop is large and prices, so far, good.

# Literature.

In "The Man with the Camlet Cloak' we have a story of the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, which is called "an old writing native of Massachusetts, and an early settler and inhabitant of the town of Marietta, O. Blennehassett's Island and the sentiment of the pure love of home p transcribed and edited by Carlen Bat Marietta, O. Blennehassett's Island was "Dramatic Lyrics' represent the arrival about fourteen miles below this place, and of the real Browning of literary history, alhave planted less than last year, while divided have planted more than last year, and afty-eight planted more than last year, and fitty-eight planted that same number of the army in the West, and other historical personages, figure in the tale, which has an atmosphere of reality, even though many of the reduction of acreage in some of the incidents are purely imaginary. Fact and fiction are, however, so artfully min-

Illinois, while in some other districts they to distinguish one from the other, was the talk of the whole literary world. have planted double as much as last year. and the love and devoted friendship are This being the case and broom corn being not absent from its pages. There is no apology for Burr here, and, indeed, Genlarge territory we discovered we had a eral Wilkinson, as his friend, is not shown hardly more than a faint echo came to them disloyal subjects of the youthful republic who were desirous of forming a new empire ommission in the War of 1812, and Burr was tried and exonerated. There is much to commend in this novel as a picture of a the centre and type of the religion and poliby-gone period. Its incidents are varied and exciting, and its principal characters are lifelike. [Chicago and New York: The Europe. Of the disagreement of the two on Saalfield Publishing Company. Price, \$1.50.] Saalfield Publishing Company. Price, \$1.50.]

The well-known humorous classic, "The Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," reappears in a new issue founded on the seventh edition published by R. Ackermann eighty-six years ago. in the years that have intervened since it was first given to the world, and its reap-pearance in its present dress will be welomed by all lovers of good literature. Not its least sttractive featneres are the thirtyone colored illustrations by Thomas Rowlandson, which ma es us so familiar with the face of the importal parson and with the customs and manners in England in the early part of the last century. They are quite as amusing as the funny text. | New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.25.]

A love story pure and simple is "Cirillo," and a charming one, too. It is a little idyl -a prose poem, that is enveloped in some-thing of the light that never was on sea or the fairy tales we used to read in the long ago. It tells of the affection of a beautiful young American girl for a handsome young Florentine, a singer in the Italian opera; of a stern parent's refusal to consent to their union, and of her separation from him in the Old World, only to be reunited to him again in the new one. He comes to New York where he meets with great success on the the currents of the Atlantic Ocean, the cod lyric stage, and the lady still loving being driven from their usual haunts by him, her father relents to prevent a scandal, because he knows his daughter would defy a second refusal. All this is related with delightful and picturesque simplicity by the author, Effie Douglass Putwegian fishermen claim that the deflected nam, who finds a narrator in a portrait husband where she encounters the new painter, who is, perhaps, one of those wife, a woman of high ideas, but of coming food of the codfish. At Boston the price | the Biblical story of David and Jonathan. We believe this is Miss Putnam's first book. and it is one that augurs well for her future success as a writer. | New York: Life Publishing Company. Price, \$1.25.

Those who are at all familiar with Mr. G K. Chesterton's writings looked forward with keen interest to his life of "Robert Browning," which has been added to the notable "English Men of Letters" series It was anticipated that this clever Englishman would not follow in the footsteps of the other biographers in the series, and he has not disappointed those who expected a vivacious sketch of this great Victorian oet. There is the spontaneity of youth in the life before us, and a cleverness of observation and opinion which has led the old school of literary critics to express their disapproval. Aside from the ever-interesting subject which he liscusses, Mr. Chesterton is himself diverting, and it was no more possible for him to conform to the ancient type of biography than it was for him to do a grave injustice to Browning's reputation as a poet. As we read the book, we find expressed some opinions to which one might take exception out the facts of Browning's life are told is interestingly that the reader is destined to retain in his memory more information than

he would from a biography written in a heavier style. Mr. Chesterton tells us in an emphatic anner that Browning belonged to the great middle class, and that he was a thoroughly typical Englishman of that class. His inellect, we are informed, went upon bewildering voyages, but his soul waiked in a straight road. Of Browning's education, obtained in his own home, the biographer emarks that " if we test it by the amount actually learned we shall think that he was perhaps the most educated man that ever lived." He grew up with the growing fame of Shelley and Keats, in the atmosphere of literary youth, fierce and beautiful, among ts who believed in a new world. There is not one lots of evidence, says Mr. Chesterton, that he was a man who was intellectually vain, although he was vain of many things,-physical health for example. He did not talk eleverly or try to talk eleverly, as that proceeding is thor attempts to handle with delicacy, but understood in literary circles. When he did with only partial success; the call of the impress people with mental gymnastics it was mostly in the form of pouring out, with passionate enthusiasm, whole epics written by other people, which is the last thing that the literary egotist would be likely to waste his time over. "Sordello," published in 1840, is, we are told, the most glorious compliment that was ever paid to the average man. "Pippa Passes" is the greates

unconventional thing, and he live I and died conventional. The two fled to Italy, and behind them. There Elizabeth Barrett Browning and her husband passed an uneventfully happy life, the only incidents in the Southwest, though Wilkinson held a being the birth of their son and the death of Browning's mother. Browning loved Italy because to him it was a living nation tics of the continent; the ancient and flaming heart of Western history, the very Europe of tells us that Browning did not dislike spiritualism, but spiritualists. Of his love for Mrs. Browning and his solicitude for her we have heard many times, but we are glad to have this biographer repeat the fact in his own way. We are told that he had one great requirement of a poet—he was not difficult to please. "The Ring and the Book" is the subject of a chapter in this book, and there is a comparison of Browning and Meredith, which is likely to provoke discussion. Making due allowance for exceptions, which one may take to the positive opinions of the genial biographer, this life of Browning is marked by sincerity and common sense, and it may be recommended to any one seeking a live biography of a delightful man of letters. [New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, 75 cents

> The heroine of Mrs. Burton Harrison's novelette is a married woman who has transgressed the moral law and who becomes, after the divorce, an outcast from her accustomed social circles. Mrs. Hatch is the name by which she is known when she returns to the Metropolis with a longing to see her daughter, a longing which only a mother can know. She knows that her husband is married again and she hears that her daughter is about to be married, married, in fact, to a young man who had peen very attentive to herself on her trip to the big city. The father is hardened against the woman and for a time she is refused permission to see her own child. At last the father relents and Mrs. Hatch is permitted to see the young lady at a distance But this does not satisfy her, and later on she goes to the home of her former commotion when the outcast woman is found within the portals of the mansion, specially as the daughter-who, by the way, thinks that her own mother is dead-i also under the same roof. The story progresses to a satisfactory climax from that oint, with the reader's sympathies enlisted in behalf of the unfortunate woman Some of the character drawing is excellent, particularly that of the old family servan Madge, who has not lost her lovalty entirely for her old mistress. It is a diverting story withal, even though Mrs. Harrison makes a tax on the emotions. She understands the art of playing upon the symnathies of ner readers in depicting the horror of depriving a mother of herchild, even though that mother has once sinned. It is not cheerful story which Mrs. Harrison sets before us, but it is a strongly written book without being strained. | New York: D Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.25.] What the author describes as "brief ketches plucked here and there from the

boyhood of Tommy Wideawake and patched unskillfully together" make up the contents of this slight book by H. H. Bashford Tommy is an English boy of the healthy, out-of-door, fun-making type whose trainfour friends of his father, a colonel in the English army. Tommy's mother being dead and the military father having been sent away on duty, these four bachelors undertook to look after the lad, and a lively time they had. It fell to the lot of the middle-aged poet to care for Tommy first of all. The poet wanted to join in with the thirteen-year-old lad's sports, but he found that he was no match for Tommy. He then read some of his freshly made verses to the lad, who jumped at the conclusion that his temporary guardian was in love-much to the poet's dismay. Then Tommy took to shooting rats with his catapult, and Tommy was an extremely good shot. This is only the beginning of the experiences which this quartette of bachelors had with the lively Tommy,-incidents which will be read with a relish by old as well as young. It is a story told with humor and sympathy. As To older he has two experiences which the au-thor attempts to handle with delicacy, but still small voice in Tommy's soul, and the awakening of love for his girl friend. Madge. In fast, the author goes so far as to marry the pair, and we leave them on their estate in Camslove. It is a story bubbling over with good-nature, despite the defective ending; and, although English humor is not the American kind, there is the whiff of salt air in this bright, wholesome story of a lovable, manly lad. New York: John Lane. Price, \$1.00.]

The scenes of this story of adventure by Andrew Balfour are located principally in Africa, and Stevenson's "Treasure Island" Africa, and Stevenson's "Treasure Island" is suggested to the reader at once in reading this stirring tale. According to the title page this book is "an account of the quest for the Golden Kingdom as described in the remarkable narrative of Dr. Henry Mortimer, contained in the manuscript found which the leaves take in carbonic acid. They this stirring tale. According to the title page this book is "an account of the quest for the Golden Kingdom as described in the

within the boards of a Boer Bible during the late war." The prefatory "note" of three pages which precedes the narrative gives additional details of the finding of the manuscript which Dr. Mortimer had carelessly left within the Bible belonging to Those int have been there some time, for Dr. Mortimer and his companions flourished at the close of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century. Disregarding this explanatory prelude we find on reading this lengthy tale of 424 closely printed pages that there are two interesting characters besides Dr. Mortimer, namely Corkran, the coxswain, and Jacob, the blacksmith. This oddly matched trio of adventurers have enough experiences to fill the requirements of the most exacting reader of land and sea exploits. The voyage to Cape Town is an eventful one, and the struggle through the control of the most exacting reader of land and sea exploits. The voyage to Cape Town is an eventful one, and the struggle through the control of the most exacting reader of land and sea exploits. The voyage to Cape Town is an eventful one, and the struggle through the closely printed pages to seven thousand feet.

—In Germany 435 plano factories make eighty thousand instruments annually. Half of them, or about \$6,00,000 worth, are sold abroad, principally in England.

—"An effective way to prevent horses running away has been patented valuable information. At present it is believed that the average height of "bird tracks" through the air is about 1300 est above the earth, though occasionally they have been discovered at an elevation of from six to seven thousand feet.

—In Germany 435 plano factories make eighty thousand instruments annually. Half of them, or about \$6,000 worth, are sold abroad, principally in England.

—"An effective way to prevent horses running away has been patented valuable information. exploits. The voyage to Cape Town is an eventful one, and the struggle through the empire of Monompotapa in search of the Golden Kingdom is hair-raising. Corkran scuttles a slave ship to rid himself of the captain and crew, there is a single-fright has passed, when the curtain is lifted by handed combat with the gorilla, in which the animal comes off second best, and the irrepressible blacksmith, Jacob, undertakes to shoe a wild and unbroken stallion. There is, of course, a romantic feature of the story aside from the numerous instances of bravery, skill and power, for Dr. Mortimer meets Cira, the daughter of a Portuguese, and it is Cira who fills the place of a heroine. The love story, however, is a slight one in comparison with the more exciting adventures, and it could have been omitted without doing lamage to the main theme of the story. The book is a wholesome one withal, and it will be of great interest to young men or growing boys with vivid imaginations. It is not without its unobtrusive educational value, for the explanations of ancient life and customs of Africa are to be found in no other book of this nature. | Boston: L. C, Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.]

### Popular Science.

—A special malady of sponge-fishers is due to an Actinium, a small collenterate that lives on the sponges at depths of eighty to 150 feet. Dr. Skevos Zervos, a Greek physician, states that this parasite is from half an inch to 1½ inches long, and that the poisonous viscous substance secreted by its tentacles produces deep slouch ng sores on the naked bodies of the divers. The um is also well known as an internal on, the fishers themselves mixing it with bread or meat to destroy domestic animals. The toxic principle has been lately found by Charles Richet to contain two distinct poisons, one of which—causing intense congestion and hemor-rhage—has been named "congestin," while the other—giving rise to violent irritation—is to be known as "thalassin."

-Astronomers themselves seem to be tending now to a belief in some connection between the moon and the weather. From statistics from various sources Prof. W. H. Pickering has co cluded that thunderstorms are really more nu nerous in the first half of the lunar month than in the last, liability to the storms being greatest between new moon and first quarter, and least between full moon and last quarter.

—In a recent test of the durability of woods stakes two feet long and an inch and a half

square were driven into the ground nearly their entire length. At the end of five years, oak elm, ash, fir and soft mahogany were entirely de-cayed. Larch and hard pine were decayed on the outside; cedar of Lebanon and hard mahogany were in fairly good condition, but Virgini cedar was as sound and perfect as at first. -Last year eleven British vessels, carrying

ployed in charting the ocean's bed. An area o 12,601 miles was sounded, thirty-nine dangerous rocks and shoals being discovered, and 1924 miles of coast line were chartered. Other rocks and

-- Improvements in telescopes and in pho tography have been bringing the moon nearer to us each year, until now it is regarded with much the same interest as the ocean depths. W. de Fonville points out that the existence of the disproved, and we seem now on the verge of acquiring a start in lunar natural history. At any rate, changes have been noted in the tint of certain regions that suggest the development and disappearance of some kind of various transparts. cities imagined by Schrotter has been already disappearance of some kind of vegetation. Kepler suggested that all water on the moon must take the form of ice during the long night of 334 hours, and it is now argued that the air itselfof the earth-may be converted into snow by the intense cold. This idea is confirmed by indica-tions of an atmosphere in places that have been lighted by the sun long enough to change the solid air into the gaseous state. A lquefied or solid atmosphere could not be easily detected at our distance, as its average denth would be only ufficient to give a liquid ocean of only about thirty-five feet in depth -A cold-loving earthworm-Melamench;

raeus solifugus-has been brought to notice he Alaska, and by night swarms on the snow of the Malaspina glacier, but when the sun shine

—-With an open gauge in a central part of Edinburgh, Dr. W. G. Black last year collected dust and soot indicating a total fall of twentyour pounds per one hundred square feet.

— A relation between the character of dream

and the intensity of sleep has been shown by the experiments of N. Vaschide. In profound sleep the dreams refer to latent recollections of longpast events and matters seemingly having no connection with the present; but the dreams o light slumber are inspired by recent occurrence and excitements, and are sometimes connected with what is transpiring around the sleeper.

—Coal workings around Cheadle, in North Staffordshire, England, have been traced back as

far as the reign of Richard III. The early mining is explained by local geological conditions, as the coal-seams—instead of being hidden under drift as in other parts of England—were brought to notice through dark streaks turned up by the plow. A late discovery is an old level that must have been driven at least three hundred years ago for draining a coal tract. ire-alarm system of Emile

Guarini of Brussels, automatic signals are sent to the engine house by wireless telegraphy. The rise of the mercury in a thermometer acts upon a relay, and sets in motion a wheel which makes and breaks the electric circuit by a series o contacts. A series of impulses is thus sent through an induction coil and the usual transmitting apparatus. The receiver at the central conductors, coherer, battery and Morse instru-ment. The same receiver can serve a number of transmitters in different places, and as the contacts on the wheel can be varied, the exact loca-tion of the fire can be indicated.

# Curious facts.

-Dr. Racovitza contends that whales never sleep. One of his arguments is that individuals will follow a ship for days, which they could not well do while asleep.

—A physician, who spent some time in the

countries bordering on the gulf of Mexico, found a curious body of men among the natives called curados de calebra, or the safe from vipers. Having been inoculated with the poison of the bites. The inoculation was made with the venome tooth of a viper and the bulb of a native plant mano del sapo (toad's hand). The preventive inoculation has been an old custom placed, and, sparing, of Hyblæan nectar taste; Pulses and salads on thy guests bestow—Even in suburban gardens salads grow—And chosen fruits, whate'er the times aford.

are most abundant on the upper surface of leaves. Each is an oval opening guarded by a pair of lips which open and close according to requirements. They vary from less than one thousand to more than twenty thousand to the square inch of leaf surface.

—These interested in the wave factors.

lessly left within the Bible belonging to one of "Oom Paul's" countrymen. It must folk are still discussing the question of how high have been there some time, for Dr. Mortimer birds fly. Again and again balloons have been

fright has passed, when the curtain is lifted by releasing the cord and the horse travels on as efore. The curtain is housed in a small se circular leather casing just above the eyes, and he operating cords are inserted in the bit-rings before passing back with the reins."

-Probably the largest can factory in the —Probably the largest can factory in the world is that of the Standard Oil Company at Long Island City, at which seventy thousand five-gallon cans are made from Welsh tin each day for the export kerosene trade. Three men have made twenty-four thousand cans in one day.

### Gems of Thought.

.... There is no riches above a sound body and no joy above the joy of the heart.—Ecclesiastes ....He who, in arranging his plans, guides him-self, not by what he wishes to do, or does not wish to do, but by what should be done or should not be done, conserves energy, saves time and accumulates strength.

....The eye of the master will do more work than both of his hands.—Franklin. ...Do not begrudge loving deeds and kind words, especially to those who gather with you about the same hearth; and, after all, it is such a little way that we can go together.—Selected.

....But remember, if the enjoyments which passing time and coming eternity presents itself passing time and coming eternity presents itself as an intrusive thought; . . . if you become secularized, excited and artificial; if there is left behind a craving for excitement which can only be slaked by more and more intense excitement: then it is at your own peril that you say, All is left open to me, and permitted.—F. W. Robert-

....When we look around upon the achieve ments of such souls as LaPlace and Newton, it seems to us that all which is in God is possible for us; that we can make ourselves archangels.

.... Whatever we do, begin with God.—Matthew

....Let us do our duty, and pray that we may do our duty here, now, today; not in dreamy sweetness, but in active energy; not in the green oasis of the future, but in the dusty desert of the present; not in the imaginations of otherwhere. but in the realities of now.—F. W. Farrar.

....Write your name in kindness, love and act with you, and you will never be forgotten.—

....As soon as ever you awake in the morning, lift up your heart to God and open it to Him. As much as you possibly can, avoid all thoughts about the world until your morning devotions are over; for you will find by experience that if the world gives your soul the first salute and be embraced with kindness in your morning affections, it will greatly deaden your heart in the morning duties.—John Mason.

.... If we had no fallings ourselves, we should not take so much pleasure in finding out those of others.—Rochefoucauld.

....For my part, I should try to secure some part of every day for meditation, above all in the early morning and the open air; but how that time was to be improved I should leave to circumstance and the leavement. ace and the inspiration of the hour -R L Stevenson.

.. The oil of insinceri'y is more to be dreaded than the vinegar of vituperation.

.... Perhaps the most difficult problem we have to devote ourselves, and when coming under the sway of sentiment of self-devotion we are ant to neglect our self-development. But self-neglect is not self-sacrifice; self-waste is not self-devoion. The Great Renefactor of mankind blessed through the richness of the life he laid down.-

# Brilliants.

Some mighty task," I said, "I'd do for thee-Some deed heroic, that the world may know, Some sacrifice to stir the stagnant times." And lo! the Lord made plain His will to me; For in my heart I heard this answer grow, Clear as the echo of the vesper chimes: Wouldst thou best serve me? This is my com

Do thou the duty nearest to thy hand." -Susie M. Best. Look for the beautiful!" I looked down and The road stretched out before me, straight and

Hard ruts, sharp ice, and withered leaves there

were,

No beauty. Then a pool I had not marked, Went suddenly bright, and a pure radiance, (Like a fine couplet in a sombre verse:) Look for the beautiful "-and in the found the glory's source—the setting sun Dominant over the encroaching clouds of night: And over in the East, the sickle moon, Shone fair against the deep mysterious blue. Look for the beautiful." Even so my soul.

His thoughts are as thine own; nor are his ways Other than thine, but by their loftier sense of beauty infinite and love intense. Work on. One day, beyond all thoughts of

praise, sunny joy will crown thee with its rays; Nor other than thy need, thy recompense.
—George Mac Donald. There was a fairy, wise and good.

Once on a time, as I've heard say, Who took the bits of happiness That foolish folks had thrown away, And wove them in a wondrous loom Till she had made a Robe of Joy. Vhose shining folds were never dimmed And which no time could e'er destroy.

Then all the people cried " A lack! Lend us, we pray, this wondrous dress,
That we may say that we have known
At least a borrowed happiness! "
The fairy smiled. "Go, look," she said, "Along your path, and you will find That though a few stray joys I took, Yet plenty still remain behind!" -Priscilla Leonard.

Around the man who seeks a noble end

Nor shun the bowl of foaming milk that feeds The infant, and may serve the senior's needs; Next on the board to Heaven's gift, hor

placed, And, sparing, of Hyblæan nectar taste; Pulses and salads on thy guests bestow-Last comes the beverage of the Orient shore,

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### Douttry.

House for Two Hundred Hens. The ground upon which the poultry buildings of the Maine Experiment Station are located slopes somewhat to the south and east and gives good surface drainage. The soil is reddish loam, inclining quite strongly to clay, and is rather heavy for yards and the four feet above of two-inch mesh, and the fe

walks in wet weather.

The breeding house is sixteen feet wide and 150 feet long. It faces the south and conforms nearly to the land surface, the east end being five feet lower than the west end. The sills are 4x6-inch hemlock, placed flat upon a rough stone wall, which rests upon the ground surface and varies from one to two feet in height. The earth is graded up to within six inches of the sills

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on the outside. The floor timbers are 2x8-inch plank. placed 21 feet apart, and halved on to the sills. The studs for the back wall are 2x4 stuff, five feet eight inches long, and rest on the sills. The front stude are ten feet six inches long. All studs are set three feet apart. Each ten feet in length of the front of the building has one twelve-light window of 10x12 glass. The top of this window comes within one foot of the plate. Directly underneath these windows, and es above the floor, are other three light windows of 10x12 glass. There is a door in each end 3x6 feet. The building is the ends and back wall are shingled, while the front wall is ceiled with matched

papered on stude and rafters with black chickens, not letting them perch at all until Neponsey sheathing paper. All edges of the paper lap on studs or rafters, as they are the right distance apart to take the width of the paper. This insures a tight paper wall. The paper is covered with planed pined boards, giving a smooth surface to the inside of the building. This gives a tight dead air space over the whole building, walls and roof. A 4x4 inch plate, supported by studs, runs through the

centre of the building.

The building is divided into fifteen sections. The close partitions between the pens are two feet high and made of twoinch plank. These two-inch partitions form strong trusses to which the studs supporting the central plate are thoroughly nailed. This saves the floor from sagging from the weight of the roof when it is covered with snow. An elevated plank walk, four feet wide, runs along the whole length of the front of the building, and rests on the cross partitions just mentioned. The walk, being two feet above the floor, allows the hens to occupy the whole floor space. This part of the floor is lighted from the front by the small windows spoken of above. Above the close partition the pens are separated from each other and from the walk by wire netting of two-inch mesh. A light wooden frame door, covered with wire and hung with spring hinges, leads from the walk down three steps, each a foot wide, into the

The back ends of the cross partitions, four feet out from the back wall, are carried up to the roof, so as to protect the birds from currents of air while on the roosts. The roost platform is along the back wall. It is three feet two inches wide and is raised two feet above the floor. There are two roosts made of 2x21 inch spruce, with cross pieces nailed firmly across each end. This roost frame is hinged to the back wall of the house and is readily turned up out of the way when the platform is to be cleaned off. The roosts are ten inches above the platform; the back one is one foot from the wall and the front one is one foot four

inches farther away.

Two sliding nest boxes are hung under the platform in each pen. These boxes are one foot wide, one foot deep and three feet three times a day, a well-ventilated coop are three times a day, a well-ventilated coop are long, with a low partition across the middle all they need. Give them as much as they and a hinged door in front, through which to remove eggs. The hens enter through the back end, which is always open. The darkness in the inner nest box tends to prevent them from learning the habit of egg eating. The nest boxes are readily pulled out and carried out of doors for cleaning. A coop  $2x2\frac{1}{2}$  feet is hung in each pen, in which to confine would-be sitters and extra

A feed trough, eight inches wide, is hinged to the partition, eight inches above the floor, and is turned up out of the way and hasped, except when used for the feed. ing of the morning's mash. Eight inches above the floor a slot, eight inches wide and four inches high, is cut through the plank partitions between every other pen. Galvanized iron pans, four inches deep, twelve is popular in foreign markets also, and inches square at the top and ten inches square at the bottom, are slipped into the slots, and each one accommodates two pens with water. A cleat on each side of the slot at the bottom is necessary to give sufficient base rest to the pans. Shelf troughs, ten inches above the floor, contain grit, shell and bone.

A small box, with a sloping cover, is hung on the wall in each pen and receives the eggs as they are collected during the day. Partial ventilation is provided by eight ventilator places in the front wall between the studs. These places between the studs are three feet wide by four inches deep, and open into the pens, six inches above the floor. They open on both sides of every other cross partition and so ventilate from every pen. They have an upright draft of about ten feet, and open out just under the plate, the openings being protected by sloping-board covers to prevent inward currents of air when the wind blows hard against

All windows are double. Eight of the and are kept hasped out one foot at the bottom except in the roughest weather. This furnishes excellent ventilation without row cavity; calyx partially closed, wide, drafts, as the position of the outside windows prevent strong currents of air from slightly russet basin. entering.

When the temperature has fallen to 10° below zero, water has frozen quite hard in the breeding house and egg production has been seriously checked. We shall probably provide five or six large oil-stoves for use in this building during nights in extreme the apple sections. weather, and try to keep it above the freez-

ing point at all times. inches high, are placed under the walk and admit the birds to the front yards, which are ten feet wide and seventy five feet long. Similar doors in the back wall of each pen, under the roost platforms, allow the birds to pass to the back yards, which are of the same width, but somewhat longer than those in front. These back yards are par-

ticularly for use in warm weather. Ine frame and outside boarding of the building are of hemlock, costing \$8 per M. In the mills a mile away. The doors are of pine, costing \$17 per M. The spruce for study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the many study for partitions cost \$12 per M. The instance of the study of the stud

hard surface, and cost \$8 per M. The cedar shingles on the roof cost \$2 per M., and the pine shingles on the walls were \$1 per M. The cost of the building completed was \$705. Of this amount the material cost \$515,

**Practical Poultry Points.** 

Just now, when it seems always raining, it is more difficult to keep the nests clean, but if the poultryman is wise enough to lay in a good supply of litter in dry weather he need be put to no expense to provide nest material. Nests, it need hardly be said, should be so arranged that the fowl's drop-pings do not fall in them; nor should fowls be allowed to roost on the edge of the nest. They will not do this if there is plenty of perch accommodation, all at the same level. Give the birds plenty of clean litter in their nests, collect the eggs at least daily, and they will generally be quite clean. But if they are dirty, wipe them with a damp cloth before packing them. Never sell a dirty egg; it is behind-the-times poultry keeping.

Fowls often injure their breast-bone flying down from high perches and coming boarded and papered all over outside, and thump on the floor, and growing chickens, if allowed to perch while quite young, often indent their breasts, for their bones are yet soft. This is easily avoided The floor is two thicknesses of hemlock by not letting them perch more than three boards. The entire inside walls and roof are three months old.

The last of this month is a good time to get rid of old hens. All the year round an acute eye should be kept for the unprofitable hens, for ar too many of them exist. The birds that are to be cleared off must be sold while laying, for if we wait till they begin to moult they must be kept through it, as they lose weight, are hard to pluck and not really fit to eat if moulting. One must, therefore, take the chance of sacrific ing a few eggs, especially if, as at present, a fair price is offered for the bird.

It is now reported that chickens have been hatched from eggs preserved for twelve months in a ten per cent. solution of waterglass (silicate of soda). This extraordinary result shows that not only are chemical changes prevented, but that also the conditions of the vital processes in the egg remain unimpaired. The chicken thus hatched from a twelve-month-old egg is said to be a quite strong and attractive bird.

If turkey chicks could be reared with as little trouble as the ordinary cross-bred fowl, there is no doubt agreat many more would be kept. As we all know they can not—why, is one of Nature's mysteries, for the turkey is quite as domesticated as the ordinary hen; but the fact remains, and, therefore, many poultry-keepers with excel-lent land for turkey-rearing at their disposal do not keep any, but content themselves with ordinary poultry. This is not pay far better, and the troublesome period only lasts a few weeks; and the profits are so much better that we do not really work so hard for our money in the end.

The young stock will be getting bigger, and those about three months old should have their permanent quarters apportioned. for the less they are moved about hereafter the better. In two months time we shall feeding for egg production will come in September. For the present, plenty of room fer if running with the older ones.

# Porticultural.

The Profitable Gravenstein.

The best apple of its season is generally considered the large, showy, well-flavored Gravenstein. No other apple of the medium early class is so sure of a good market n Eastern cities. Even in a year like 1896, when other early apples were a drug in the market and unsalable at any reasonable price, fancy Gravensteins were selling in Boston at seventy-five cents a bushel. It makes a feature of the early export trade in apples.

The original Gravenstein tree grew in the garden of the Duke of Augustenberg, at the Castle of Gravenstein in Schleswic-Holstein, in Germany, and was still standing about the year 1850. Leroy inclines to accept a statement by Hirschfelt, a German pomologist, who in 1788 wrote the first description of the apple, and stated that it was brought to Germany from Italy. The earliest trace of this apple we can find dates back to about 760. It is now widely grown in western Europe, and is a favorite everywhere.

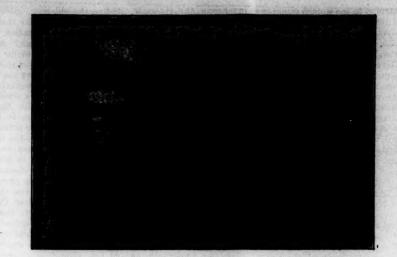
The tree is much more vigorous in growth than the ordinary varieties, and when in bloom is remarkably beautiful, with its extraordinary sized pure white blossoms; hardy and fairly productive.

The fruit is large to very large. The sample photographed for the illustration by the Ontario Department of Agriculture was three inches long by 32 broad; form oblate conical, somewhat one sided and more or less pentagonal; skin greenish yellow to large outside ones are hinged at the tops orange, beautifully striped and splashed with two shades of red; stem stout, about one-half inch in length, set in a deep, narlong segments, set in a wide, irregular,

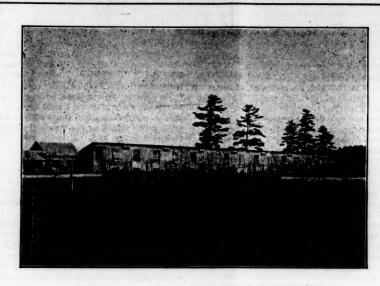
Flesh: White; texture crisp and very juicy; flavor rich, vinous and aromatic. Season: September to October. Quality: market, first class. Adaption: General in

Gravenstein are that it is only moderately ods are practiced.

The Outlook for Export of Apples.



INTERIOR OF PROF. GOWELL'S POULTRY HOUSE.



POULTRY HOUSE, MAINE EXPERIMENT STATION.

lected I have sometimes been enabled, through my agents in Europe, to net grow-ers as much per box as for a barrel, and for varieties that heretofore have been too delicate to stand the voyage in barrels.

This box is somewhat similar to the orange case. It can be made of any kind of wood. The ends and middle pieces of the box should be made of three-fourth-inch quarter inch apart for ventilation. Any greater distance would permit the fruit to fall into the open space, thereby cutting or denting the same. The two pieces forming the ends should be planed on one side, so as to mark on them. These end and widdle. wise, for, if turkeys are more trouble, they box together these pieces should be left oneglued. The rest of the box can be made of fine sawed lumber, and in nailing up, two-inch wire nails should be used. In putting the box together the two pieces of wood forming the ends should have the grain of the wood the same way, but the middle piece should have the grain of it in the opposite direction to that of the ends. This makes the box much stronger and less liable to breek through rough handling. The any sawmill can get these up for growers. In packing strictly fancy fruit the same should be wrapped with white or manilla paper. So many of our growers of fall fruit have found it upprofitable in trying to market fruit in years past packed in barrels and with the long ocean voyage, but with the the memory of her distinguished father. swift passage of steamers now voyaging to Europe and improved ventilation of the this style of package I advocate, it is perfectly safe for growers to forward their apples. As our fall apples are ready to ship at a time when most all kinds of small fruit are very scarce in Europe, there is an enormous sale for them, and always has been, when they landed in good condition.

My advice to growers is to give their apple trees of the fall varieties more attention and to cultivate them, as they will find that they will pay them better than their winter

The English people like a crisp apple. Such varieties as Porters and Williams are not worth sending, but such as the Duchess, Alexander, Gravenstein, Wealthy and the Fameuse (Snow) are greatly appreciated.

Fameuse (Snow) are greatly appreciated.

I am confident that the box will soon be the universal package for apples, and that the barrel is doomed. It is a barbarous package to use for fruit, is there is altogether too much fruit for one compartment and much of the contents of the varrel is injured by the weight of that above it. The barrel is rolled and kicked about, whereas this box has to be carried or trucked. It is too small to be walked on its ends, and too large to be thrown, consequently it has more careful handling than the barrel.

The Goodwin Memorial Library, which was dedicated recently in Hadley, Mass., was named after Elder William Goodwin a prominent settler of the town, who was instrumental in securing from Governor Hopkins the fund for the founding of Hopkins Academy. The new library building was built from private subscriptions, John Dwight of New York giving \$5000 towards its erection. The entire upper floor will be used as an assembly Dessert, very good; cooking, first rate. upper floor will be used as an assembly Value: Home market, first class; foreign room, and the library contains, among other literary treasures, many works by local authors. There are now on exhibition in the About the only special drawbacks of the drawbacking that it is only moderately tions of antiquities of rare value, which in-Double doors, ten inches wide and twelve productive, and requires good soil and cludes, among other articles of historic inculture to produce large attractive fruit. terest, a sword which General Burgoyne left It will not profitably endure neglect like the at the house of the grandfather of Mr. S. D. Ben Davis or Baldwin, but is one of the Smith. The exhibition also contains the best-paying varieties where thorough meth- bronze tablet which once designated the house, burned a few years ago, where Gen. Joseph Hooker was born. Portraits of Rev. D. Huntington, once the principal those in front. These back yards are particularly for use in warm weather.

All my foreign correspondents agree that the apple crop of Europe is a failure this year, and that there will be an immense demand on the parents of Bishop F. D. Huntington, once the principal of Hopkins Academy, and Mrs. Huntington, once the Hopkins Academy, and Mrs. Huntington, once the Hopkins Academy and Mrs. Huntington, once the Hopkins Academy and Mrs. Huntington, once the Hopkins Academy and Mrs. Hun

how to accomplish some good work in the world. He also advised juvenile readers of doors on warm nights, thus avoiding not to forget the poets, for in their inspiring words were sources of intellectual enjoyment for their more advanced years.

"Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil and What He Taught Her" is the name of a book soon to be published by Little, Brown & Co. It of course refers to Laura Bridgman, of whom wood, to be 12½ inches long and wide. The pieces forming the sides, top and bottom should be made of three-eighth-inch wood, and to consist of two or three pieces for each side, top and bottom. In nailing the left one work as the pieces that the pieces should be left one. pieces can be made of two pieces, but they must be put together by dowel pins and glued. The rest of the box can be made of thropic and reform movements he was dehad at from fourteen to sixteen cents. Most any sawmill can get these up for growers. deal like groping in impenetrable gloom, but gradually he brought light out of the darkness. Dr. Howe's early devotion to the cause of Grecian independence, which Lord Byron espoused, will also be recalled in another volume edited by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, the charming story writer, as a tribute to

The national capital is to have no dearth not colored. of military monuments, for six more equesompartments, and with the fruit going in trian statues of distinguished American officers are to be erected there. The memo-rial to General Sherman by the late Carl Rohl-Smith will be unveiled in October southward of the Treasury. John Q. A. Ward's Philip Sheridan will stand in Sheridan circle, where Twenty-third street rosses Massachusetts avenue. Gen. George B. McClellan will be remembered in a monument by Fred MacMonnies, and there will be also statues to Pulaski and Baron von Steuben, but the sculptors for these works have not been selected. Last, but not least, will be the \$250,000 monument to General Grant, by Henry Sherwin Shrady. It will stand near the White House and will include a reviewing stand and representations of large groups of artillery and cav-

The Household Aid Society, which has been started in this city by benevolent two-years course of instruction in exp women, is really a philanthropic movem for enough money has been furnished to run the institution for two years, if necessary, though it is intended to be self-supporting. The house now devoted to the uses of the society is small, having room in the common schools is all that is required to for only twenty lodgers, but it is proposed to open similar houses as soon as possible. towards paying expenses. It will be seen that this is placing servant girls on a level with mechanics of the masculine gender as far as the period for labor is concerned. The girls may have their evenings to them-selves like their colored sisters do in some of the Southern cities, and it looks as if they might select their own holidays. Employers will, it appears, only pay for work that is done after the fashion adopted in the cleaning of down-town offices, and the employed will have more independence than if they were hired by the week to remain in a house all the time, with the exception of two afternoons and evenings off allowed might select their own holidays. Employtwo afternoons and evenings off allowed two afternoons and evenings off allowed living-out women by most families. Perhaps the servant-girl question will be solved to the satisfaction of all if this attempted reform is successful. Anyway, it is a commendable attempt to lessen the trials of both mistress and maid.

Bradley D. Rising, the well-known paper manufacturer who died recently at his summanufacturer who died recently at his sumperson in 1903,

Methodist Church were many. He became a member of its official board, and for ten years he was superintendent of its Sunday-schools, and after he relinquished that position he, with Mrs. Rising, was superintendent of the primary department. He began business life with Samuel Bowles & Co., and worked in the department of bookbinding. Prosperity came to him when he afterwards turned his attention to papermaking, and a large share of the abundant means that came through his success he devoted to good works.

A reform has been instituted in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton which seems to be characterized by great good sense as well as kind feeling. The inmates of the correctional institution mentioned are no

A reform has been instituted in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton which seems to be characterized by great good sense as well as kind feeling. The inmates of the correctional institution mentioned are no longer to wear clothes with stripes upon them. Warden Osborne, in speaking of this subject, said: "I have never believed that you made a man any better by degrading you made a man any better by degrading him. The stripes did degrade. They broke him. The stripes did degrade. They broke their spirits down for good and all, sent them out into the world when their punishment was over either hardened oriminals who would sin again from choice, or weaklings who would not have the strength to withstand temptation. I asked the board to abolish the stripes, and they have gone. The change would have been made the first of the year, but I did not care to put the State to the expense of new clothing until the supply on hand was used up." This warden, when he bids goodby to discharged persons, advises them when they are tempted to commit another crime to count ten before they yield. Then he shakes them warmly by the hand, and gives them encouragement to lead an upright life in the future. This is something that many of them remember with pleasure, and they acknowledge, in many instances, that it had a potent influence in bringing about their permanent reformation.

The world have been doed and all, sent mounth there were 46,002 head of cattle exported, as compared with the 20,756 of the corresponding July of 1902. As we have indicated in late issues, a greater percentage of these have gone into Canada than usual, whence they have been ex greater percentage of these have gone into Canada than usual, whence they have been ex greater percentage of these have gone into Canada than usual, whence they have been ex greater percentage of these have gone into Canada than usual, whence they have been ex greater percentage of these have gone into Canada than usual, whence they have been ex ports of Boston and Portland, which as yet remain closed by British embargo.

—Preparations for holding the New York State fair, which commences at Syracuse, Monday, Sept. 7, are practically complete and the big exposition will be one that will do credit to the Empire State. President Roosevelt is expensed to be present the opening day. The new water system has been completed, affording an ample and excellent supply. The buildings all have been thoroughly renovated and equipped with electri their spirits down for good and all, sent them out into the world when their punishment was over either hardened The new law which compels every news-

boy under fourteen years in New York city to wear a badge is a good one. No boy under ten years will be allowed to sell papers, and those between that age and fourteen are not allowed to work later than ten o'clock at night. These regulations have been brought about through the energetic work of the Child Labor Committee. An investigation among neglected children by many of the fall varieties of apples, if they pack them in the case I advocate, which is one that holds just about a half barrel. I have had growers experiment with it extensively, so that now it is admitted that it is or today. George W. Cable, the celestrate have last speaker. He can brated novelist, was the last speaker. He dwelt upon the importance of making books a great demoralizer. A few pennies buy the cheap food upon which he subsists, and thus learn to appreciate the showed that the independence of home restricted in the case I advocate, which is greater advantages possessed by the youth showed that the independence of home restricted in the case I advocate, which is greater advantages possessed by the youth showed that the independence of home restricted in the case I advocate, which is greater advantages possessed by the youth showed that the independence of home restricted in the case I advocate, which is greater advantages possessed by the youth showed that the independence of home restricted in the case I advocate, which is greater advantages possessed by the youth showed that the independence of home restricted in the case I advocate, which is made possible as soon as a schoolboy became a wage-earner, was a great demoralizer. A few pennies buy the cheap food upon which he subsists, and thus learn to appreciate the greater advantages possessed by the youth showed that the independence of home restricted in the case I advocate, which is made possible as soon as a schoolboy became a wage-earner, was a great demoralizer. A few pennies buy the cheap food upon which he subsists, and thus learn to appreciate the greater advantages possessed by the youth showed that the independence of home restricted in the cheap pennies are the cheap food upon which he subsists, and thus learn to appreciate the possessed by the youth showed that the independence of home restricted in the cheap pennies are the cheap food upon which he subsists, and the cheap food upon which he subsists, and the cheap food upon which he straint, which is made possible as soon as a schoolboy became a wage-earner, was a great demoralizer. A few pennies buy the cheap food upon which he subsists, and he finds a pleasure in sleeping out of doors on warm nights, thus avoiding making a report of his earnings to his parents. He often becomes a gambler, in a small way, and thus begins a career leading to vagabondage or criminality. It is said that more than one-third of the working boys confined in the New York juvenile asylum for various offences have been newsboys. We are glad to see that New York is now on a line with Poetra in the care of the scene which meets one's gaze, a succession of interesting places, historical landmarks, scenic landscapes, mountains waileys, caves and ciffs, palisade and forts, all are passed and then when one enters the sound, what a sight, strange and in eresting, meets the gaze! The view of New York harbor in the carly morning is a scene impressive and interesting. Hundreds of crafts, sailing yachts, row boats, tugs, fishing smacks and ocean liners are all playing their busy part. The beautiful steamer docks at Desbrosses street per and sight seeing in the city of New York commences. Go where you please, there are a hundred, yes a venile asylum for various offences have been newsboys. We are glad to see that New York is now on a line with Boston in the matter of controlling the sale of papers by children. In Liverpool they have even more stringent regulations than we have here. There the badge must be worn until the boy is sixteen, and no licensed child is permitted to labor after eight o'clock in the winter or after nine o'clock in the sum-

> —The manufacturers of the United States imported nearly \$500,000,000 worth of materials for use in manufacturing in the fiscal year just ended. Materials for use in manufacturing thus formed nearly one-half of the total imports of the United States last year. The Department of Commerce and Labor, through its bureau of statistics, in a table just completed, shows that the total value of manufacturers' materials imported in the fiscal year 1903 was \$489.471.667, and that in the fiscal year 1903 was \$489,471,667, and that this formed 47.73 per cent. of the total imports. In the preceding year the total value of the manufacturers' materials imported was \$415,000,000, and formed 46.14 per cent. of the total. In 1898 the total importation of manufacturers' materials the total importation of manufacturers' materials the total importation of manufacturers' materials. Round trip tickets will be on sale at 322 Washwas \$247,000,000, and formed 42.07 per cent. of the total.
>
> —The United States commissioner of internal revenue at Washington is affined by the Charles of the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington is affined by the Charles of the Charles

venue at Washington is after the Cuda ing Company of Kansas City, claiming that it has been placing uncolored revenue stamps, costing one-fourth of a cent each, on colored oleo, whereas a ten-cent stamp should be used. Nearly 200,000 of these stamps have been used, it is al leged, and if the commissioner of revenue proves his case Cudahy will be compelled to pay the additional revenue tax, amounting to about \$17,000. Mr. Cudahy claims the oleo he makes is

—The board of managers for Massachusetts for the St. Louis Exposition are fortunate in se-curing the Hon. J. W. Stockwell, formerly secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, to take personal charge of their exhibits in agriculture and horticulture at the great fair. Massachusetts is not an agricultural State in the same sense as Kansas or Wisconsin, but in some particulars she leads the entire country. This is especially true of the intensive farming which prevails in the vicinity of Boston and some other portions of the State. In the study of plant disease and its destruction, as well as in warfare upon agricul ural pests, Massachusetts holds highe

—The second summer school at the Conclosed an interesting and valuable session. The number in attendance was largely increased from that of the session in 1902, and the interest manifested and satisfaction expressed by those present encouraged the management to plan for a still more extensive course for the summer of 1904. The faculty of the college have arranged a especially adapted to the sons of farmers or ther young men above seventeen years of age. In this special short course no entrance examina-tion is demanded; good health, conduct and a in the common schools is all that is required to gain admittance to this course.

-Lou Dillon broke the world's record for trotting a mile at the track of the New England The society intends to supply help for daily or hourly domestic service, and the working day is to be limited to eight hours.

The institution is to receive the pay for the housework performed by the girls and to large supply the mile in exactly two minutes. The first quarter was done in .30\, the third in .29. The mare Mil. housework performed by the girls and to settle with them at figures agreed upon, taking a small percentage which will go Rosa Stock Farm, Santa Rosa, Cal., and was sired by Sidney Dillon, son of Sidney (2.192). The latter was by Santa Claus (2.172), one of the est race horses of his day, and out of Sweetness (2.214), by Volunteer. Lou Dillon's dam, Lou Millon, was sired by Milton Medium (2.254), son of Happy Medium, sire of the dam of the exqueen of the turn, Nancy Hanks (2.04).

—From present indications the United States

the case and searching the towns in the vicinity for possible new cases.

—The new French tariff law imposes a higher duty on pork products, and will materially diminish American exports to France.

—Cattle exports for the first seven months of this year amounted to 246,494 head, against 154,-250 for the first seven months of 1902. Last mouth there were 46,002 head of cattle exported, as acompared with the 20 756 of the corresponding

NEW YORK CITY EXCURSION. \$5.00 ROUND TRIP.

Through the Deerfield Valley Down the Hudson River Oct. 1 vin the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Of all the beautiful trips which are yearly of-fered the annual excursion via the Boston & Maine Rairoad to New York city is foremost. This trip is via the famous Hoosac Tunnel Route through the Hoosac Mountains along the Deerfield Valley and the Berkshire Hills, through a grand portion of eastern New York State to Albany, N. Y.

A royal welcome [will be extended at Albany and special preparations have been made to entertain the visitors. From Albany, N. Y., the trip is via the steamer down the Hudson River. Go where you please, there are a hundred, yes a thousand, points of interest in the metropolis. Leaving New York the return trip to Boston is

Leaving New York the return trip to Boston is via the Fall River Line to Providence and Worcester via the Providence Line steamers.

The rate is \$5 for the round trip from Boston, Worcester and Providence. The train leaves Boston at 8.55 A. M. Oct. 1, arriving in Albany, N. Y., at 3.40 P. M. You can take the night boat for New York city, which leaves at 8.00 P. M., down the Hudson and arrive in New York at 6.00 A. M. Oct. 2, or you can stop one night in Albany, visit the interesting places in this city and take the day line boat to New York city, leaving Albany at 8.00 A. M. Oct. 2, arriving in New York at 6.00 P. M. that night. You can leave New York Oct. 2 or 3 via the Boston & Maine Fall River Line for Boston, or if you desire to stop longer in New York upon depositing your ticket with \$2 at the dock office of the Fall River Line, the limit will be extended ten days.

Consider this trip for \$5.00. A ride through the "Hoosac Mountains," the "Berkshire Hills" and the prettiest portion of "Eastern New York.

**GRAVES' MANGE CURE** 

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

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A 48-Page Illustrated Book, Telling How to Do It, and All About Predicable Poultry Baising.

containing Chapters on How to Make \$500 a year Keeping Poultry; Poultry Yards and Houses; Choice of Breeds; Care of Poultry; Setting the Hen and Incubation; Hatching, and Care of Chicks; Fattening and Preparing Poultry for Market; Diseases of Poultry; Ducks, Geoce and Turkeys; Caponizing; Receipts and Incubators; Use of Green Bone for Poultry, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of twenty-avecents. Stamps taken, Mention the Ploudin-MAN.

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and Manage Them.

Only book of its kind. Contains most important chapters on The Origin, How to Train, Oare for Pleasure and Breeding. Proper Food, Breeding and Stating, Kinhbitton and Transportation, The Bench, Washing and Grooming, Diseases, The Correct Type, Different Colora, besides interesting stories of how they est, drain play and sleep; in fact, everything about them. Over thirty-live salf-tone illustrations from He. Over thirty-live salf-tone illustrations from He. The Tone." He was the story of the States care, it seng, in lict, a work that is independent to any owners of one of the valuable and beautiful animals."—New York Yoyse.

"It somes from a practical breeder. Prospective breeders of chapters will find this book interesting to the process of the process o

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Mr. Clothier has been obviously dressing Mr. Larned down rather than dressing him

And there are those of us who can remember when 2.40 was synonymous with pretty fast going!

Who will dare question the Rev. Dr. MacArthur's diagnosis of the relative value of the modern educational powers?

When the Pope sends anybody a White Cap the act is more complimentary than when a number of White Caps elect to make a visit on their own account.

We are very glad that the Dean of the American stage has a new stomach, but our rejoicing is somewhat tempered by seeing the fact announced in the advertising col-

The mosquito may well smile at the renewed efforts of the Brookline health authorities. The season is nearly over, and "a short life and a merry one" is the mosquito's motto.

It's a good thing to have several profes sions, but few runaway lovers can expect the good fortune of the Tennessee couple who discovered that the engineer of their train was also a justice of the peace. The strike of the Chicago waiters has

ended in a fizzle, very much like the "fizz' which they have now resumed the business of opening; unlike the fizz, however, there seems to have been very little exhilaration A scientific statement of food values-so

much meat, so much milk, so much cheese and so on-has again given us an opportunity to let the mind rule the stomach. And yet in this dietary we find no mention of so

An enterprising person in Philadelphia, as we learn by a special dispatch to a Boston paper, is educating parrots to speak by means of the phonograph. If any means could be devised to ruin a parrot's speaking voice this would seem to be it.

A continental mayor has recently decreed that the owners of dogs shall not permit them to bark without reason. Just how he will differentiate remains to be seen; as our contemporary, Le Courier des Etats-Unis, remarks, the soul of the dog is full of

Superintendent Harrison of the Lafavette Indiana jail will probably have little future trouble with mobs. He is having a stand pipe erected with a hose attachment, and roposes to find immunity in the known fact that mobs have very little taste for any kind of water except fire water.

Another sign of the new civilizationwhich is still a good many years from having arrived-is the concerted action of twenty-four Salem physicians toward the abolition of whistling locomotives during the hour when everybody is supposed to have an inalienable right to be asleep.

One who keeps his ear to the ground might begin to suspect a growing lack of faith in the ultimate value of Mr. Carnegie's library benefactions. And even we have met persons who boldly described the benefit of those whose love of books stops just short of buying them.

matrimonial engagements. A resolution has been adopted: "That a large percentage of our teachers being marriageable, we urge upon all the necessity of vigorous and nnceasing rebellion against this attempt to deprive us of our right to court and be

The fact that the Boston postoffice ranks fourth in the country hardly comports with various estimates that have been made of the number of authors resident in Boston. Possibly, however, the majority of Boston manuscripts are so bulky that they go by express; or it may be that the Boston receive their pecuniary results in the form

The greatest profit in the ginseng business will probably be made by those who sell seeds and roots at tremendous prices to beginners. In time the business may develop to commercial importance. Its future, however, is uncertain. In any case, as with other specialties, much time, brains and experience will be needed to fully master the situation, and nine out of ten who try will never get back a new dollar for an

Once again the happiness of a modest place in the world is emphasized by the experience of the prominent. Now it is Count Franz Joseph Maria von Larish-Monnish-or is it Lavish Monnish?-who is busily engaged in retusing to pay some \$50,000 demanded by an assorted lot of usurers and marriage brokers. The demands have been accumulating ever since the Count became a brother-in-law of the

The British embargo against cattle from New England ports continues, although strong pressure has been brought to bear through the Government agents and on the part of the shipping interests. Western cattlemen are complaining of the inconvenience of sending cattle by Montreal or New York, but Canada profits by the present state of affairs. Those who have been urging the removal of the restrictions feel somewhat discouraged, and it is feared that present conditions may hold quite a

That Robinson Crusoe's own gun should land eventually in the British Museum seems eminently fitting, but the fact that former owners should have parted with so valuable a historical relic for a paltry \$2.50 should preve a warning to all persons who scorn a knowledge of the literary classics. What makes the rumor seem doubtful is the statement that anything belonging to the original of Defoe's famous islander should have been held at so little value in an

especially in the country districts, are still talking high prices and charging accordingly, although wholesale prices have been declining, on the average, for a long time. Consumers who have studied our quotations and special market articles will not be likely to submit to extortion of this kind. If the marketman refuses to consider argument, the remedy is to buy somewhere else. There is nothing to prevent a farmer buy-ing at wholesale himself, if he chooses, and thus securing the benefits of the latest market figures. By plokling and smoking a part of the purchase, or by selling part to a gan neighbor, a good-sized purchase can be used see, to good advantage in cool weather.

The season of the fairs begins about this ime and will be in full swing all through time and will be in full swing all through September and October. Conditions will favor success. Fruit and farm product, although limited in quantity this year, have been mostly of excellent quality and appearance, and plenty can be found for successful exhibition. The supposed new appearance of the toot and mouth disease may in some sections interfere with exhibits of live stock, but thus far hindrance from this secure is no more than a receibility. The source is no more than a possibility. The average man is prosperous and will cheer-fully spend a dollar and a day at the fair. Farmers and their families have had a hard season's work with some disappointments, but few will care to miss a visit to their favorite exhibition. A high-grade fair canot prosper without the full support of the best farmers as exhibitors and visitors, and such support should not be withheld.

It is said by an officer of the American Immigration Department that many thousands of the immigrants who went to Canada, owing to the efforts of the Canadian Immigration Department, have left the farming lands that they were offered on easy terms n the Northwest and settled in the United States. The Dominion government paid to the steamship companies for some of these immigrants a bounty of \$5 a head, and it is not encouraging to find the United States preferred to Canada after an apparently fair trial of the advantages of the latter. Of course, what may be Canada's loss is our gain, for foreigners familiar with agriculture are not an undesirable addition to our

The turn that affairs has taken, if all stories are true, is a little singular, and shows that there is truth in the saying about the best-laid plans of men going astray. It was thought in the beginning that the inducements offered to settlers by Canada would cause many to go from the United States to establish homesteads, but the present reported developments do not indicate that the Dominion will be overrun by Americans bringing ideas that in time might result in the annexation of Canada to our own country.

### The Old Story.

No great national object can be carried through without much verbal opposition and legislative obstruction, and, therefore, it is not surprising that the Panama-canal project has been held up in the Colombian Senate. We use the slang phrase advisedly, for there has been a disposition displayed all along at Bogota to extort more money from the United States than she has gener ously offered. The objection to the treaty that it would violate the Colombian Con stitution by destroying sovereignty over the canal strip is an absurd one, for in the treaty the legal form of the sovereignty of Colombia has been rigorously preserved. It is more money that the insignificant State wants, and from a country which is believed to be overflowing with riches.

The abandonment of the Panama route is not to be desired, since it furnishes so Booklover's Library as an invention for the many advantages in the way of construction already begun, but we are not tied to it, and a waterway across Nicaragua is not an impossibility, though, perhaps, Co-All the world will watch with interest the lombia may be less grasping when it realizes that Panama may secode if the canal treaty the efforts of her school boards to bar is rejected by a failure of the parliament of Colombia to reverse her unwise decision. Of course, the United States might take a high hand and proceed with the work on the canal, but that would be regarded as an act of usurpation for which she would not like to be held responsible Colombia is apparently playing a game of bluff, and when she finds she does not hold the winning hand she will, no doubt, accept the liberal proposition already made. She has, to be sure, many clamoring European creditors looking for a speedy settlement of their just claims, but that is not our affair. The United States cannot be squeezed even if Colombia is in embarrassauthors get no returned manuscripts and ing financial difficulties. A fair offer has been rejected by the Colombian Congress, and it may yet realize that delays are dan-

The Vices of American Women. If the mania for bridge-whist playing has reached, as appears to be the case, the stage where women of birth, breeding and cultivation boast of their winnings in public, it seems to be quite time to turn the searchlight of public criticism upon this vicious development of innocent pleasure in card playing. We ourselves do not number among our acquaintance women who play bridge for money, but the Outlook's Spectator,—a thoroughly reliable authority,
—relates that he overheard the conversation on the car the other day of two young women well dressed and apparently refined, one of whom remarked laughingly, "I've been able to get some lovely things this summer, and I've paid for every one of them out of my season's winnings at bridge!" To which the other replied, "I've put my bridge winnings into the marketing, and once this spring I ran the house on them for two weeks." We have heard of bridge whist and the women gamblers it produces, but we had thought of them as existing mainly in that overrich social circle where fantastic things, not at all to be taken as indexes of normal feminine life, occur. But that women of the class that a few years ago played 'progressive" games for small prizes had now progressed so far as to gamble for food and raiment and to boast of their ill-gotten gain, is news, and shocking news to us.

There is a story, very well authenticated, of a woman who, in a fashionable Southern resort, was introduced to a party of men playing bridge for money by her husband, who played also. They were both young people, and she was as refined and well bred a woman apparently as you would see any-where. In this hastily assorted party in a an aristocrat once more. So I yesterday public parlor, she played all the evening and won. At the end of the game one of the men paid her over some bills, and she took them quite readily, without even a show of embarrassment. O tempora, O mores!

In London it is said that bookseiling has declined because of bridge whist. Five hun-

common to see women smoking at luncheons of their own sex, and there is often no embarrassment whatever displayed by women who, in the presence of their husbands' friends, accept an after-dinner eigarette. The cocktail-ordering woman is no stranger to our hotels, and not infrequently the lady members of a little dinner company ineite the men to drink by desiring stimulants themselves. It is all diagraceful, a state of things that should put cultivated, well-bred women to the blush. Where these evils will erd unless women set themselves sternly against their further increase is difficult to against their further increase is difficult to

WASSACHURETTS DECEMBER SHITCHES & STORES & STORES

The Cattle Disease Again. The four cases reported from the herd at Wakefield, Mass., on Aug. 23, appear to have been undoubted instances of the foot and mouth disease, which has been making so much trouble for cattlemen since last November

Boston officials of the United States Cattle Bureau declare that the symptoms showed the disease in well-marked and active form. spreading rapidly from the first cow atacked to the other three. No previous cases have occurred so far as known in the herd nor even in the town. Where the disease came from and the extent of the infection are puzzles which the State and Governmen officials are now trying to solve. If other cases are found the quarantine restrictions will, it is thought, be renewed, at least in the vicinity of the outbreak. This would mean a partial return to the annoying conditions of past few months.

Most serious of all will be the probable effect in prolonging the English embargo against New England cattle exports. It had been quite confidently expected at the bureau headquarters that the English restrictions would be removed about the first of September. Such action may now be delayed for months, retarding somewhat the commercial interests of the whole section and causing further trouble among the

cattle-shipping enterprise of the West. The reappearance of the disease even to the slight extent reported is a most unwelcome surprise alike to officials and cattle

### A Worthy Successor.

No worthier successor to Secretary Root in the War Department could be found than Gov. William H. Taft. True, he will be greatly missed in the Philippines, where his services have been of incalculable benefit in settling disputed questions and in bringing order out of chaos in the much distracted archipelago, which came into our hands unexpectedly after a long period of Spanish misrule. His long stay in Manilla has been detrimental to his health, and he is deserving of a respite from burdensome cares in a disagreeable climate, even if he has to assume others equally, if not more, important at home.

But as Secretary of War, Governo Taft will still have much to do with the Philippines, and he can direct military sion much more intelligently than if he had no practical experience with their somewhat irrepressible and turbulent inhabi

Secretary Root's retirement in January has been long foreshadowed, and he has earned a rest from strenuous official labors. The reforms that he has brought about in the army will be lasting ones, and his successor will carry out his ideas with others that will be suggested when Judge Taft becomes thoroughly familiar with the duties of the war office.

The new governor at Manilla will be Gen. Luke E. Wright, and as he will benefit by the wise counsel of his canable predecessor. there is no reason to suppose that there will be any change in the policy already adopted in the government of the Filipinos. They will have exact justice accorded them in the direction of giving them ample opportunities to have an important share in was too long held in bondage by unsympa-

The Pensioning of the Worthy Poor. The movement, inaugurated by Mrs. Jas. T. Fields about a year ago, looking to the ensioning of Boston's worthy old people, is being watched with great interest. Mrs. idea was to create a fund that should maintain worthy agedfolk in their own homes, and a few hundred dollars have come to her for this purpose. But the need, of course, still remains great. In England, it appears, such a fund as that for which Mrs. Fields has been and is striving; for has attained definite existence, and does exceedingly good work. One Boston lady, who recently had the pleasure of going to visit some of the pensioners in White Chapel with the almoner of the British fund, has given her co-workers here a lively and inspiring account of her experience. "As we walked along," she writes, "my companion told me something of her interest and eff rts for the good old people who depended on her so much. For years, she said, she had visited one dear old friend in Brushfield street, a handsome and charming old man living by himself in a little back room. He had been a stationer and well-to-do once. When he first became a pensioner his wife was still alive. They had been married for years and passed through many trials, failing in business, coming down in the world, but keeping together though they had to part with every-thing. The old wife's death was sudden at last, and the kind almoner went immediately to see what she could do for the old man. She offered to lend him money for the funeral, thinking that the idea of a pauper burial would be repugnant to his feelings, but he positively refused, saying he could never take what it would be impossible for him to repay. 'I was always glad,' the almoner continued, 'he had the pension to keep him out of the Union. He was of just the sensitive, refined nature that would have felt keenly the surroundings of a workhouse ward. As it was, he was con in his little back room, with his inde-pendence and his allowance to count upon.' I am as well as my age and circumstance permit,' he writes, on one occasion to his friend and confidante, 'nor must I omit to mention to you one little circumstance. By dint of a little extra economy, partially de-nying myself of my beer and tobacco, I have saved about eightpence, and now thinks I to myself, now I will have a mouthful of fresh packed up my nose-bag and away I posted down that noted thoroughfare, Petticoat Lane, Aldgate, where I took the train (outside of course) to Poplar, and from thence I managed to crawl along to Blackwall Pier, where I enjoyed the fresh breeze from not visit it half a dozen times in the whole the river and the sight of the boats and

the riverside, that serene old man, quietly watching the water flow, is like the story of Colonel Newcomb in another station of of Colonel Newcomb in another station of life. Boston, like London, has many old people, whose last days might be made as happy as were this old man's, by a small annual penalon. To be sure, we have not so large a proportion of excellent and suffering old people as are found in the crowded districts of London, but here also they exist. Unfortunately, too, they are to be found quite out of proportion to the private found quite out of proportion to the private funds and visitors available. Besides the widows' society, of which there are two, and outside of institutions there is little or nothing for their support. New Zealand assumes that the care of old age is purely a matter of justice, and takes the view that a pension is not a charity but a debt that the state owes its workers. It is there held that "second childhood" is quite as much the care of the state as first childhood. Ultimately, in all probability, the general principle that old age should be protected and cared for will be accepted by all civi-lized countries, but just how it may be carried out is by no means certain. Mean while we have this good work that Mrs. Fields has begun, a work which seems worthy of all possible support. This lady, who is intimately connected with all that is finest in our literary history, is besides one of the most valued of Boston' sassoc ated charity workers. She may safely be trusted to have a sane outlook upon life and to be able to discriminate between the old people who would do very well in oneof our public institutions, and those who to whom such a life would be far worse than death. It would not be at all difficult, Mrs. Fields assures us, to describe some cases on her own list of Boston old people just as inter esting as that of the charmingold Londoner. whose story has been outlined. But the danger is great, in our newspaper-reading country, that some poor soul might suffer by recognizing his own case in print. It is wiser, therefore, to refrain and explain only that the fund needs to grow yearly; that a kind company of persons experience in such affairs will consider with the greatest care each application for pension aid, that a visitor who really loves old people will be found for every recipient from the fund. To commend such an enterprise gives THE BUDGET great pleasure. Not improbably Boston as a municipality might adopt in years to come any adequate scheme for pensioning indigent old people worthy of such aid.

### The Marquis of Salisbury.

There have been greater and more brilliant English statesmen than Lord Salisbury, but none more reputable or freer from the tricks of the charlatan. In this he differed from Lord Beaconsfield, who, many sided as he was, had always the odor of humbug about his personality. Salisbury was a plain, blunt man, who, like Marc An tony, spoke right on, mingling a great deal of irony with his comments and reflections on the questions of the day. He had rare good judgment and possessed a deal of the saving virtue of common sense. He knew when to yield gracefully, and when to maintain his opinions with a bold front. His reserve was at times almost impenetrable, and he stood upon his dignity more than any other publicist within recent memory. He was an aristocrat of the aristocrats. having little sympathy with the common people or with the advance of liberal opinions yet a man of upright purpose, whose domestic relations were above reproach He respected himself, and he respected his family. This may seem uncalled-for praise, but those who are familiar with the undercurrents of life know that this cannot b said of all who have ventured into the muddy waters of politics, and that a shining reputation before the world does not always indicate that its possessor has an undeviating love for the sanctities of home.

Salisbury married for love in early days. when he was a struggling younger son, and worked hard at journalism to secure an adequate income. He was no idler, but one who could face difficulties and bear them like the commoner, who had not a drop of blue blood in his veins. He was of distinguished ancestry, a descendant of the emi nent Burleigh, who lived in the "spacious times of great Elizabeth," but he did not shirk from the toil entailed upon him by a perhaps too early mat-rimonial alliance that displeased his stern and exacting father, who was, no doubt, looking for a wealthy bride for the son whom he thought would not be his successor. He did succeed, however, to his father's title, and he wore it worthily, without ostentation, but with a full appreciation

of the distinction it conferred. Salisbury was methodical, looking after his private affairs as clearly as he did those of the nation when he was in office, and he was not apparently troubled in his more mature years by that "eternal lack of pence which vexes public men." He had no great love for polities, and would, no doubt, have preferred the life of an English country entleman to that of a prime minister, if lestiny had not marked out for him a pubic career, though he evidently believed that the House of Lords was the most important branch of the British government. and that its members were the natural rulers of the people.

Salisbury was the trusted counsellor of Queen Victoria, for he was much of her way of thinking in all that concerned her subjects. He did not flatter her after the fashion of Beaconsfield, but he coincided with her in nearly all her views. He was less in sympathy with her son and more liberal successor Edward VII., but he was honest in his views, though they may have been mistaken ones. He belonged to a former generation. May those who follow him in the political positions which he held possess his sturdy virtues without his narrow outlook on the reformatory spirit of the day.

Year by year our Public Garden grows in beauty, and this year it is to our mind more attractive than ever. Owing to the unusual wet weather last June, the foliage is of a particularly dark, fixed green, which makes a very pleasing background to the countless flowers of every color in the rainbow. While additions of plants and shrubs are being continually made, great pains have been taken this summer to arrange and group the flowers so as to make them cially pleasing to the artistic observer Although the fame of this lovely retreat has gone far beyond the confines of our State, its singular beauty and value are, we think, not half appreciated by the people of Boston. Many living within a stone's throw of this delightful breathing-place do

Oxford museum. Such a thing surely couldn't have happened on the other side of the Charles.

The meat peddlers were very prompt to follow the extreme prices of provisions last year, but the drop in values was not so easily kept in sight. Some of the dealers,

A Good Pointer on CREAM SEPARATORS From the "Nebraska Dairyman" Lincoln, Nebraska. A Valuable Token of Esteem from a Son to Father and Mother and a Display of Good Judgment, Our friend, J. M. Betts of Broken Bow, Neb., sends us the following:

"Our esteemed citizen, Frank Norton and his wife, are the recipients of a very fine present from their son Frank Lee Norton, Racine, Wis., who is manager of the J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY. The father and mother being extensive farmers and have many milch cows, wrote the son that as all the neighbors were getting cream separators, they thought that they, to be in line with them, should purchase one.' The son, on receipt of the letter, immediately purchased a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR and shipped it to them, writing to them as follows: 'My Dear Father and Mother: I have examined the different makes of cream separators and send you the one that I consider the very best; it costs a little more than some others, but the difference in price is more than made up in quality." A De Laval catalogue may be had for the asking. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. NEW ENGLAND AGENTS: GENERAL OFFICES: STODDARD MFG. CO. 74 CORTLANDT ST., RUTLAND, VT. NEW YORK. "PICK UP AND GO" with power a ready for action, from wood sawing to grinding, to en age cutting, pumping, churning, etc. To be of real serv to a farmer a power must travel to many places, where

The Problem of Immigration.

Few things are more interesting than an argument on a live topic to which men of feelingly. When, therefore, the Hon. George B. Billings, United States Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of Boston, says with perfect sincerity that immigration regulates itself, and that there is absolutely no reason for alarm at the large increase of foreigners now coming into this port, that the people of other countries apparently know when to come and when to stay away, inasmuch as the records show that in times of industrial and commercial depression the tide sinks to the lowest ebb, only to rise steadily when prosperity returns, and Mr. Prescott F. Hall, a careful special student of the problem, says quite as honestly, "emphatically too many people are now coming over here," one sees more than ever how nuch depends upon one's point of view. To be sure, Mr. Hall qualifies his statemen

by saying that there are too many immigrants of an undesirable sort rather than too many regarded numerically. The present laws, he holds, are not nearly strict enough to keep out the worst elements of an immigrating people. In 1902, he asserts, over from races which do not rapidly assimilate with the customs and institutions of this country. He adds that much of the recent immigration is not truly spontaneous, but is induced by the steamship agents, who, by holding out glowing promises of success in the land beyond the sea, persuade ignorant into the slums of our large cities on their arrival here. As soon as the recent remarkable industrial activity subsides, Mr. Hall believes, there will be frightful suffering, not merely among the recent arrivals. whose standard of living is low, but among other workingmen who are trying to kee their families in decency and comfort in the face of competition with the lowest immigration

Just here it is worth while to quot view,-very divergent,-that of the Rev. Father Ubaldus, rector, of what is, perhaps, the most important Italian church in Boston. It is his opinion that we by no means get a sufficient number of immigrants for a country as large as this. Our land feeds four hundred millions of people at the very least, he asserts, and there are not yet one hundred million here. It is his opinion that the danger to this country is by no means from too great a number of immigrants, but from too great a number in our large cities. In this view Mr. Max Mitchell, superintendent of the Federation of Jewish Charities, than whom no man in this cityprobably-knows Hebrew needs more intimately and ministers to them more sym pathetically, agrees. The problem before us is distinctly that of overcrowding, he says. We must not close our ports to the people of the Old World who seek a haven and a home in the land of liberty and plenty, but we must see to it that when they arrive here they are directed out of the city and into the country places where ordinary human industry is rewarded so abundantly The inclination of the immigrants then

selves to stick closely to the great centres

of population must be overcome. If the great crowds of foreigners that inundate these shores every year could be distributed in a sensible and logical way over all that vast uncultivated territory in which this nation is so rich, we should never hear any complaint of too much immigration. On the contrary, we should have new cause for gratified wonder every year over the country's progress and wealth. "No better farmers can be found anywhere than among the foreign peoples who seek an asylum in America from native want and persec and much more extensive plans should be devised by our public-spirited and philan-thropic leaders to provide for these hundreds of thousands of willing hands the opportunity to secure homes in the thinly pled parts of the country." The State of California, we find, is thirty-nine thou-sand square miles greater than Italy. Yet Italy has thirty-two million of people, and California has scarcely three million. Nor is it from an excess of population or from poverty of soil that Italy today suffers. Taxtion is her burden. Again Texas is as large as France, each has about two hundred million square miles. Yet Franc supports thirty-six million of people, while Texas has probably three million.

Therefore,—to repeat,—the danger to this country is not from too great a number of immigrants, but from too great a number herded in large cities when they would best be distributed in the Western, the Southstern and the Pacific-coast States.

Whether the "educational test" for which the Immigration Restriction League is struggling would really be effectual as a bar distinction and diverse views contribute to objectionable immigration, we are not sure. But the requirement that immigrants. except children and aged persons, be able to read in some language, seems a good one. It has already passed the House of Representatives four times and the Senate three times. In the opinion of many people it should be made a law. Certainly, with the "educational test" an established fact, and immigrants directed as a matter of course to settlement in the country regions, the whole vast problem that the coming to our shores of hundreds of thousands of foreign people now presents would be in a fair way to solution.

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Joynt's Ashes mean quality. You get them as
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for prices delivered at your depot and address

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MEDIUM SIZE

Yorkshire Swine Pigs For store and breeding purposes by

W. W. RAWSON, ARLINGTON, MASS. and NEWTON, N. H.

### The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending Sept. 2, 1903. Shotes Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week....1383 8,343 65 20,418 Last week....1260 8,475 75 23,741 One year ago 3067 13,655 92 28,639 Horses....394

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight

VEAL CALVES—3@64c P ib. HIDES—Brighton—64@7c P ib; country lots, 6@

CALF SKINS-13c & tb: dairy skins, 40@60c.

TALLOW-Brighton, 3@31c P fb; country lots, PELTS-40@50c.

Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep
Maine.		Massachuse	tte.
At Bright	om.	At Waterto	WH.
PA Berry	25	J S Henry	6
The Libby Co		O H Forbush	22
E R Foye	10	W H Bardwell	11
Blaisdell & Co	21	G W Barnes	10
A D Kilby	6	- NOW THAT SAME I	
Thompson &		At Bright	om.
Hanson	35 230		23 1
Farmington L S			23 1
Co	35 150	H A Gilmore	5
Libby & Gould	3	Scattering	50
M D Holt	17	L Stetson	19
8 M Richardson	5 .		9
		J Freeman	13
New Hamps	hire.		12
At Bright	on.	J W Ellsworth	23
J McFlynn	13	Foss & Chap-	
AINEDMA	Wool	man	10
Co.		J P Day	10
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shall	45	•	
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It is very gratifying to state that the Englis market on State cattle is firmer and full ‡c higher in price than one week ago. The quotations a Liverpool are 11½@11‡c, d. w., and at London 11 @12c, d. w., with a steady market at 11@12c, d.

w., for sheep. The last shipment in cattle from Boston was Nov. 30, 1902. But a new venture is being made in the export of cattle from here, of which one individual account will be made next week. This venture is the introducing of American cattle into Belgian market, and 400 head of cattle will sail later in the week.

Nothing alarming in the way of trade during the past week when compared with previous week, but a shade of improvement occurred toward the end of the week for good grades. The auction sales were better than the sales were the sales were than the sales were th grades. The auction sales were better patron-ized, and when there are buyers there must be sales made. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable were sold some fresh Western horses from Ohio, of 1100@1600 lbs, in nicely matched pairs and single. Shippers say there is an upward tendency for good grades of Western. Prices range \$150@300. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable business was fairly good; no urgent demand, but a constant call for good stuff at \$200@300. Gen-eral sales at \$50@150. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s 225, of 1000@1700 fbs. At Welch & Hall Company sale stable, were sales of Western from \$15 350, weights 1:00@1900 fbs.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday-Beef cattle are in fair supply ar fully equal to the demand that does not appe to be urgent. Price paid are not very flattering still they work them off after a fashion in lig numbers. Stock is bargained for and weight at Brighton. O. H. Forbush sold 5 beef cows, 4740 lbs, at 2½c; 1 cow, of 950 lbs, at 2½c; 2 helfer of 1370 lbs, at 2c; 2 cows. of 1030 and 1140 lbs, 34c. \$1 off; 2 cows, of 1900 lbs, at 34c, \$1 off. A. Hathaway sold for home trade, 30 steers, 1500 lbs, at 5½c; 28 do., of 1450 lbs, at 5c; 40, 1475 lbs, at 5½c, and sold beef cows, 1150 lbs, 41c; 20, of 1100 lbs, at 31@4c. Mitch Cows.

A good display of all sorts. Market not activ Common cows, \$30@38; extra cows, \$40@4 choice cows, \$50@70.

Fat Hogs. Steady prices ruled on Western, at 51@51 l. w. Prices paid on local hogs, 7@71c, d. w.

Sheep Houses.

There was a fair line of arrivals, but lig when compared with same week one year ag The trade was slow on sheep, and prices far The trade was slow on sneep, and prices tave the buyer. Western sheep cost \$2.30\(\overline{\ove sheep at 24c. ,Veni Calves.

Not much change. Butchers seemed ready buy, but the lots sold included slim and god lumped together. W. F. Wallace sold 52 calve average 135 ths, at 51c. G. W. Barnes, 16 calv 140 lbs, at 54c.

Still lower, by ic. Fowl sell at 11i@12c; bro ers, 11i@12c; roosters, 8@9c.

Droves of Veni Calves.

Maine—P. A. Berry, 16; the Libby Company 100; E. R. Foye, 15; Blaisdell & Co., 37; A. I Kilby, 16; Thompson & Hanson, 60; Farmingto Live Stock Company, 120; Libby & Gould, 6; M

New Hampshire-Heath & Co., 50: A. F. Jone

& Co., 35; T. Shay, 20; E. F. Adden, 36; R. Connors, 11; W. F. Wallace, 90.

Vermont—W. A. Ricker, 500; F. Ricker & Co. 90; F. S. Atwood, 6; G. B. Evans, 4; N. E. Woo ward, 5; Fred Savage, 55; W. E. Hayden, 14; J.

Wait, 5; Freu Savage, 50; W. E. Hayden, 4; 5. c Henry, 31; W. F. Wallace, 30. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 43; O. H. Forbush 2; W. H. Bardwell, 20; G. W. Barnes, 16; R. Con nors, 40; H. A. Gilman, 26; seattering, 50; L. Stef 50n, 19; C. D. Lewis, 4; J. W. Ellsworth, 2; J. F

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 662 cattle, 492 sheep, 16,91 hogs, 694 calves, 150 horses. From West, 21 cattle, 16,700 hogs, 150 horses. Maine, 206 cattle 480 sheep, 86 hogs, 434 calves. New Hampshir 13 cattle. Vermont, 16 cattle, 61 calves. Mass chusetts, 208 cattle, 12 sheep, 133 hogs, 199 calve Tuesday—Prices noted last week mark the range of today on cattle. Butchers seem no more anxious to buy, but all handle in a light way, and arrivals are not excessive. Some very good steers arrived from the East by Ira Richardson and are well worth 5ic. J. W. Ell ardson and are well worth 54c. J. W. Kilsworth sold 12 cows and 2 bulls, average weight 900 lbs, at 24c, also 8 Bolognas at \$1.65 only. T. J. Moroney sold 2 cows, of 1850 lbs, at 3c. S. S. Learned had in 80 head of Western stock, in-Moroney sold 2 cows, of 1850 lbs, at 3c. S. S.
Learned had in 80 head of Western stock, including good feeding steers, of 1844 lbs, fat and good for slaughter, price \$5.65@5.70, fed by Sam
Alleston, the well-known Illinois farmer.

Pea, goreened.

Mediums, choice hand-picked.
Mediums, screened.

Vent Calves Several hundred less are on the market, taking the two markets. It would seem that the demand should improve, but the rates of last week could not be improved, and some talked of lower prices; but butchers are sometimes disposed to talk decline in market. J. S. Henry sold 20 calves, of 3140 lbs, at 54c. W. F. Wallace sold 20 calves, 3180 lbs, at 5c.

The supply is sufficient for all business purposes, taking in all descriptions; common to choice, high-price cows. The movement is not active. J. McFlynn sold 2 choice cows, \$50 each; 3 for \$175, the lot; 4 cows at \$45, and 4 at \$40. Libby Bros. sold 4 nice cows at \$50 each; 5 extra cows, \$40@47; 3 cows, \$35. J. S. Henry sold 2 choice cows, \$58; 4 at \$50, and 6 at \$45.

quality, \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$4.50@5.25; third quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00@7.50; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.75@3.50. Western steers, \$4.12@5.75. Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$16@25; fancy milch cows, \$50@70; milch cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@15; two-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. Sheep—Per pound, live weight, \$2.30c; extra, 4@41c; sheep and lambs per cwt. in lots, \$3.50 @4.75; lambs, \$3.25½.

Fat Hogs—Per pound, Western, 54@61c, live weight; shotes, wholesale—; retail, \$2.50@ \$7.00; country dressed hogs, 7@7½c.

Veal Calves—3@61c P ib.

Hidden Start and St J. T. Molloy sold 2 fancy cows at \$60 each, with sales at \$40@55. J. S. Henry sold 1 choice cow at \$60; 1 at \$55; 5 at \$50; 5 at \$45;20 at \$35@42. Thompson & Hanson sold 3 fancy cows at \$65; at \$45, with sales at \$30@40.

Store Pigs.

	shotes, \$6@7.
	BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.
	Wholesale Prices. Powltry, Fresh Killed.
	Northern and Eastern— Roasters, 6 to 10 lbs to pair, choice, ₱ lb. 16@20 Brollers, 34 to 4 lbs, to pair, ₱ lb. 15@17 Green Ducks
•	Pigeons, tame, choice, \$\Phi\$ doz
	Western iced— Turkeys 15@ Broilers, common to choice 12@13 Fowls, fair to choice 12@13 Old cocks 91@10 Receipts Sept. 1, were 215 packages.
	Live Poultry.
	Fowls, P fb
	Butter.
	NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only. Creamery, extra—
1	Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes
,	Western, large ash tubs       2020         Western, asst. spruce tubs       2012 201         Creamery, northern firsts       19219
	Creamery, western firsts

	Creamery, seconds
	Creamery, eastern
	Dairy, Vt., extra
_	
1	Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds 15@16
	Renovated14@17}
	Boxes-
80	Extra northern creamery214@
80 00	Extra dairy
_	Common to good
	Trunk butter in 1 or 1-16 prints
	Extra northern creamery211@
h	Extra northern creamery215@
	Firsts, northern creamery194@20
er	Extra northern dairy 19@191
at	Common to good
14	Cheese.

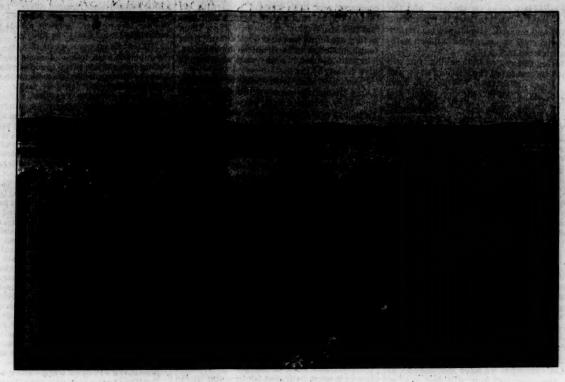
Che	ese.
New York twins, extra, a New York twins, firsts, ā New York twins, seconds Vermont twins, extra Vermont twins, firsts Vermont twins, seconds Visconsin twins, extra, Visconsin twins, firsts, a bhio fiats, a b.	y ib
Eg	
earby and Cape fancy,	₽ doz

....10}@ .... 9{@10}

York State firsts Western untested Western selected, fresh. Western dirties
Potatoes.
Houlton Hebrons, \$\psi\$ bu
Consum Wagnetships

Cabbage, ative, p bbl	5.a2 00
Carrots, & Du	5@2 00
Carrots, \$\Delta 1002	00 2 50
Chicory, P doz	60,@ 65
Kscarole P doz	50a1 65
Romaine, & doz	75 a 1 00
Lettuce, P box	25 a 50
Romaine, P doz Lettuce, P box Cauliflower, P doz	00a3 25
Celery native	00@1 50
String beans, P bskt	75 a 1 00
	40a60
Tomatoes, D box	75a1 00
	15@
" native, P bu 1 5	0@3 50
	75@95
Corn, D bu box	5a1 25
Peas, * bu	25 a 2 50
Native cress, P doz	30@40
Cucumbers, native, P box2	50 g 3 00
Peppers, p obl	75@1 00
Egg plant, p crate1	00@2 00
Parsley, & Dil	20@00
Rhubarb, P b	2@4
Radishes, round 2	5@30
Radishes, round 2 Squash, So., marrow, Pbbl 0	0@
" native, p bu 1 0	0@
" native, P bu 10 Turnips, yeilow, new, P bbl 20 Mushrooms, native, P ib.	0 02 50
Mushrooms, native, P lb	10a1 25
Mint, P doz 4	0450
Mint, ₽ doz Leeks, ₽ doz	50@60
Chives, # doz	JU(0L) 20
Civi beans, P bu1	00 22 00
Fruit.	
Apples, Gravensteins3	00@3 50
Duchess 1	5@2 50
" Astrachan1	50@2 00
" common 19 hu	25 41 00
" common, P bu	50@3 50
Florida, P box1	50@2 50
Rlughernes	3-00
Penn., Mass., N. H., Me	8@10
Nova Scotia	0a13
Dinne	
Croon D 9.th helrt	15@20
Large blue eating, P bskt	0@25
Lombard	10/0/15
	-
Cape Cod, P box2	00.02 80
Grapes—	
Worden	75@90
Moore's Farly D carrier	5@90 I
Moore's Farly D carrier	5@90 0@1 25
Moore's Farly D carrier	5@90 0@1 25 5@1 00
Moore's Early, P carrier	0@1 25 5@1 00
Moore's Early, P carrier	0@1 25 5@1 00
Moore's Early, P carrier	0@1 25 5@1 00
Moore's Early, P carrier	0@1 25 5@1 00

	Large blue eating, P bskt 20@25	١,
to	Lombard 10@15	L
od	Cranberries—	ľ
es.	Cape Cod, P box	
8.	Grapes-	1
,-,	Worden	1
	Moore's Early, P carrier 75@90	
	Delawere, P carrier 1 00@1 25	ı
il-	Niagara, P carrier	L
	Muskmelons—	
	Rocky Ford, fancy, P crate4 00@4 50	1
	Watermelons, \$\mathcal{P}\$ 1008 00@20 00	1
y,	Md. and Del., P carrier	П
D.	Md. and Del D bekt 1 00@1 50	Ľ
on	Md. and Del., \$\rightarrow\$ bskt	Г
M.		1
,	Michigan, P bu. bskt	1
	Pears	1
es	Notice Clenn 19 hu 7501 U	1
n-	Native Bartlett, P bu	
	Hides and Pelts.	Ľ
0.,		l,
d-	Steers and cows, all weights 6@7	
8.	Bulls	ı
.,.	Hides, south, light green salted 71@71	L.
	dry mit	П
h,	" buff, in west	1
n-	" over weights, each	1
et.	Deacon and dairy skins	li
P.		i
	Dried Apples.	li
	Evaporated, choice 6@7}	Ľ
	Kyaporated, fair to prime 5@6	ľ
19	Sun-dried, as to quality 3@4	ľ
17	Grass Scods.	1
le,		
	Timothy, P bu., Western, good to prime.2 00.22 10	1
e,	CD0108	1
8-	Clover, \$\mathcal{P}\$ fb	
8.	Red 100, Western, P ou in sack	В
he	" fancy recleaned, P b	
00	White Clover, 19 th. 23/026	91
ht	White Clover, P ib	1
	Alfalfa 19 th	1
ry.	Blue Grass. & bu 1 40@1 50	
h-	Rve	1



LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H., ON THE LINE OF THE BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

Hay and Straw. Hay, No. 1, P ton.... fine choice clover,mixed,p ton clover, p ton swale, p ton

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is quiet and lower. Spring patents, \$4 95@5 25. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 85@4 00. Winter patents, \$4 15@4 35 Winter, clear and straight, \$3 80@4 25. Corn Menl.—\$1 18@1 20 P bag, and \$2 55@60 P bbl; granulated, \$3 30@3 70 P bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 26@4 00 \$\times\$ bbl.

Ont Meal.—Firm at \$5 75@5 95 \$\times\$ bbl. for rolled and \$6 10@6 35 for cut and ground.

By Flour.—The market is steady at \$3 00@ \$75 \$\times\$ bbl. Corn.—Demand quiet, supply small.

Steamer, yellow, 634c. No. 2, yellow, spot, 634c. No. 3, yellow, 63c. Onts.—Demand quiet, prices lower. Clipped, fancy, spot, 464c. No. 2 clipped, white, 444c. No. 3 clipped, white, 43,2434c.

No. 3 cipped, white, 43a/43c.

Willifeed.—Firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$19 50@19 75.
Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$20 50@25 00.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$18 25.
Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$20 00@25 00.
Mixed feed, \$20 50, \$22 00.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 25 @26 50.
Linseed, \$25 00.25 50.
Barley.—Feed barley, 52 @55c. Bye.-fic P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET.

14@2
24 a 2
24@2
24a2
25 a
46 (0) 3
9 a 31
32@5
35@4

AN OLD-TIME MIXTURE.-G. M. G., Duchess County, N. Y.: The receipt for the Douglas mixture is often asked for, but the preparation mixture is often asked for, but the preparation of it is of doubtful value, either as a poultry tonic, the purpose for which it is commonly used. The acid in the mixture ought to make it a good disinfectant and germ killer, applied freely to the earth and woodwork after a visit of an infectious disease. But for that purpose the acid and water alone would answer. It is composed as follows: Halt an ounce of sulphuric acid, a quarter of a pound of sulphate of iron, one gallon of water. Pour the water on the sulphate of ron, then add the acid, stirring well together. Let it stand for a day, and then put away for use. Use in the proportion of a teaspoonful to half a. Use in the proportion of a teaspoonful to half a pint of drinking water. There is no reliable evi-

dence that it does any good as a tonic.

POISONED BY LAUREL.—I. A. P., Litchfield County, Ct.: The symptoms of poisoning by aurel are inability to walk, foaming at the mouth and vertigo. The treatment for this trouble is take up the lambs or sheep so affected, trouble is take up the lamos or sheep so allected, give each one a full tablespoonful of castor oil, and when this is swallowed give a cupful or more or a sheep of strong coffee. Give no feed until the medicine has operated, but give the coffee

FARM ICEHOUSE .- W. A. M., Sullivan County, N. H.: In answer to your request for further details of the farm leehouse mentioned some time ago, Mr. Moss writes: "A house 12x12 feet square and twelve feet high will hold twenty to twenty-five tons of ice. The floor should be o ne foot above the level of the surface, cemented and made to drain to the centre to a trap drain pipe, which will not allow any air to come in pipe, which will not allow any air to come in contact with the ice. Lowered floors, I find, melt the ice from the under side twice as fast as he ice melts above ground. The wall should be double, but not packed with sawdust, which would cause the building to rot away in two to three years time. The roof should be double allowing a foot space, and each gable should have slatted windows of good size for free ventilation. You might the your building with a half-inch iron cross rod at bottom and top. Cut your ice cake perfect and all same size. Lay them not closer than eight to twelve inches from them not closer than eight to twelve inches from the wall, which space pack well with sawdust; with twenty inches of sawdust on top and one-half to two-thirds as much in the bottom." Another description of a farm icehouse is given elsewhere in this issue, and still another plan was given in issue of Aug. 15.

ATTRACTIVE FARM HOMES.

In few other parts of New England can so large a per cent. of thrifty looking, well-kept, cosey farm homes be found as in Vermont. Business and professional men in the large cities are beginning to appreciate this fact, and are buying beginning to appreciate this fact, and are of mig-country homes and bringing their families to grow up under the healthful, invigorating influ-ences of country life at its best. The value of farm property has steadly increased for sev-eral years, and there are today comparatively few unoccupied farm homes in Vermont.

A NEW POULTRY COMPETITOR. Hungary exports turkeys, geese, ducks and hens to England where they now compete more successfully than formerly with American poultry. The poultry culture of Hungary is said to pay ten times as much to farmers as any other branch of agriculture. Beef is dear and pork

guarantees, which cannot help being confusing and misleading. The wants of the farmer would be best provided for if manufacturers would tabulate their guarantees in the simplest possible form. The Michigan station calls attention to the way in which the manufacturers try to pad out their guarantees by repeating the same statements in different ways, and declares that the station will firmly endorse a movement for plain and simple statements on the bags.

SELECTION OF YOUNG DAIRY STOCK. Many persons who claim to have a pretty good idea of what a dairy animal should be, still adhere to the old notion that it should be deep in the flanks, and wedge-shaped, increasing in depth and width backwards. So far as mature depth and width backwards. So far as mature cows are concerned, there may be something in ithis, if we add depth of udder; but we have to consider points that are applicable to the young calf, the undeveloped heifer, and the sire as well. Many good cows lack depth of flank, nor are all heifers of great promise and bulls noted as great sires specially remarkable for deep flanks; indeed, the reverse is generally the case. A deep flank is generally accompanied by a level or straight bottom line, so desirable in beef animals; but a promising dairy youngster is usually mals; but a promising dairy youngster is usually deep in the middle, with the bottom line from the middle running upwards to the brisket, and towards the flank, which shows good depth through the middle of the body, but the reverse behind the shoulders and in front of the hips. pehind the shoulders and in front of the hips.

PROFIT IN CHICORY. The cultivation of chicory in this country as a commercial fertilizer is rapidly increasing, though confined largely to sections to Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maine and Nebraska. The yield per acre is said to be from six to ten tons but with good culture as much as fifteen tons may be grown. The average price is \$6 to \$8 per ton, and the cost of growing ranges from \$30 to \$45 per acre. It is stated that under normal conditions the profit from chicory is somewhat greater than from coin or wheat. Its cultivation is similar to that required for beets, and the same may be said also as to harvesting. The roots are taken to the factory, and when washed are cut into pieces about one-half inch in diameter and roasted. Chicory has a value as a forage crop due to its ability to produce well upon almost barren soil, but when fed in considerable quantities to milch cows it imparts a bitter flavor to the milk. Swine will eat the root and thrive on it, and both the roots and leaves may be fed to

Wrapping apples and pears in soft paper improves the keeping quality, but the additional expense of this work may not prove

profitable. PLUMS. Most of the plums grown in Massachusetts are sent to market in the common quart strawberry basket, the New York grape basket being used in a limited way. A two and four-quart veneer or till basket ought o become popular if the plum is grown in larger quantity, as the fruit packs in them more economically than in the quart basket and supplies just the right quantity needed by the average family for cooking or can-S. T. MAYNARD. ning.

Worcester County, Mass.

Feeding Apples.

I would commence small and feed a peck or more a day without any hesitation at all. I have fed hundreds of bushels of apples to my cows by beginning in a small way of course, and when I had fed out the last apples I noticed a perceptible falling off in the quantity of my milk. I don't claim any great nutriment in apples, but you all know who keep cows or any stock where they can get at them, that they will walk a good way for an apple. I am feeding apples to my cows now, or the eleven that I am milking; I am feeding them a bushel at the present time. Feed them to them right in the stall where you feed your hay, and there is not much danger of their getting W. H. KEITH. choked.

North Monmouth, Me.

I was at the market the other day and at one of the stalls was an attendant who did not look at all sentimental, though he might have realized Queen Gertrude's description of her son, Hamlet, for he was fat and scant of breath. As I laid down a magazine this jolly butcher man of uncertain age—he certainly was not young—said: "Ah, I used to write verse for that peri-

This gave me a little shock, but why should not "the floweret of a legend blow amid the chops and steaks." Tennyson made it do so, and why should not the wielder of a cleaver be able to handle poetic feet as well as pigs' feet? I did not ask

takes all the money they can get to supply present necessities, and they are unable to lay up anything for a cold day. Of course, I do not allude to those fathers who stand in long lines at the bars when their day's labors are over. These selfish fellows keep themselves hot, though they let their famil-

Home of the successful New England Fairs. Largest Agricultural Fair in Massachusetts. TO BE HELD

1903.

A Great Industrial Exposition. A Grand Horse Show. A Magnificent Cattle Exhibition. Herds entered from all parts of New England. An unprecedented display of Agricultural Machin-ery and Mercantile Exhibits.

Eight Athletic Contests & Regatta on North Pond.

The Banner Poultry Exhibition of New England.

Well Equipped Machine Shop for m't'g special machinery and jobbing: 19 miles from Boston, poor health cause of sale; price low and easy terms. F. L. KUHN, 18 Railroad Ave., Beverly, Mass.

HORSE RACING .

Including Trotting, Pacing and Running Races. Novel Educational Features, including Experimental Plots. Model Kitchen and School Exhibits. \$8000.00 in Premiums and Special Attractions. Special Pony Exhibits to interest the Children. Ask for Special Rates on all railroads.

For further particulars address E. GIFFORD, Sec. B. W. POTTER, Pres. WORCESTER, MASS.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of QUINTINE, RANKIN, late of Malden, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Ella M. Rankin and Mabelle R. Hart of Malden, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on their bond.

Raikin and materies. Hat the county of Middlesex, without giving a surety on their bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 19-3, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

feet as well as pigs' feet? I did not ask
has gone up in price, while thousands of people
are making money in the export of eggs alone,
and raisers of poultry find a good domestic, if not
also a foreign market. The secretary of the
Hungarian National Poultry Society declares
that his country will yet export more poultry
than grain. Hungary is already a large producer
to I Indian corn, and even in America it is found
that the poultry business tends to increase most
rapidly in the corn belt. Cheap corn, a moderate
combination.

VALUES OF BAG PERTILIZERS.

The law of most States requires the manufacturer to print on the outside of the sack the
guaranteed analysis of the fertilizer. Beyond
the the law is silent. It does not say
what price shall be asked, neither does it place
and raisers of poultry find a good domestic, if not
the manufacturers have in some instances cove
ered nearly the whole front of the sack with

feet as well as pigs' feet? I did not ask
him about the character of his rhymes, but
I presume they related to meadows where
lambkins skipped and horn-ed cattle grazed.
Shakspere's father was a butcher, and, perhaps, the great dramatist inherited his talent
for writing in numbers from his paternal
for writing in numbers from his paterna

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and al other persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK W. HAGAR, late of Melrose, in wald County, deceased:
WHEREAS, a certain instrument purportin to the last will and testament of sak deceased has been presented to said Court, by Probate, by Olivia A. Hagar, who prays that let ters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate

ters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the fitteenth day of September, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHEAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHABLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundrad and three.

W. E. ROGERS, Assistant Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of MARCUS D. HARRIS, late of Bridgeton, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, Mary A. Harris, appointed administratix of the estate of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Cumberland in the State of Maine, has presented to said Court her petition representing that as such administrativs she is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit:

Deposits Cambridgeport Savings Bank, East Cambridge Savings Bank and North Avenue Savings Bank, all of Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex; Union Institution for Savings, Boston Five Cent Savings Bank, Wildey Savings Bank, all of Boston, in our County of Suffolk; Monson Savings Bank of Monson, in our County of Worcester; I shares of Monson Nail Bank Stock certificate, No. 527, and praying that she may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as she shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey such shares and estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this ctation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

8. H. FOLSOM, Register.

PAGE Page Hog Fence bolds the whole litter. It's closer woven. PAGE WOVEN WIBE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

**FARMERS' WANTS** 

ONE CENT A WORD

WANTED—A practical working farmer understand-ing all details of farm work. Man with family preferred. Twenty miles from Boston. Permanent situation. Cottage. Address with reference and experience R. F., Box. 2894, Boston.

WANTED—Working foreman on farm twenty miles If from Boston, with experience in raising asparagus, atrawerries and milk. Must be atricity temperate, of good disposition and kind to animals. One competent to take full charge when owner is away, and with the ability to make the farm pay. If married a cottage will be furnished. A permanent position to the right party. Address giving references and salary required. P. O. BOX 78, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED-A live, single American man for farm W work. Must be good teamster and a hustler. State age and experience. References required Board furnished. Wages 252 a month. Steady work for the right man. E. H. WAITE, Cobalt, Ct.

WANTED to correspond with a young, active, hones man, for position in creamery. Nome knowledge of buttermaking would help secure this permanent position. MONSON CREAMERY, Monson, Mass. WANTED—A well recommended girl or middle-aged woman for general housework in a small private amily. House has all conveniences. Salary \$16 per month. Address BOX 102, East Northfield, Mass.

WANTED—At once, competent, single man on milk route. Permanent position to right man. Must be a good milker. Apply with reference, S. D. NEW-ELL, Bristol, Ct.

WANTED—Young man for all-round farm work. Good milker, single, temperate, references. State wages, with board in family. J. H. NELSON, Lakeville, Mass.

WANTED—Man and wife, teamster and housework Family 8. \$35. EDGAR HEMINGWAY, Mon towese, Ct. WANTED — Immediately, good farm hand, good milker and teamster and sober. \$20 per month. Also good house girl, \$3 per week. H. W. BARNES, Dracut, Mass.

MANTED—Rel'able man on large poultry farm. Must be good teamster. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Hancock, N. H.

WANTED—Boy, 15 to 17, good milker. State wages M. D. WHITNEY, Westminster Depot, Mass. WANTED-Young man for general farm work, who is a good milker. C. E. CALDWELL, Beverly

GIRL to do housework in family of four. No children or invalids. C. H. HOBBS, Gorham

OREMAN on dairy farm. Good place for a worker.
Give full details in first letter. PROSPECT
FARM, South Framingham, Mass.: OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in .50 Game and kind, W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O.

OR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD, Van Wert, O. WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and Red Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind.

OR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will se cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O.

OR SALE—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with ex treme speed and the ability to carry it. Two first-class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind. WANTED—A farm on shares, with stock and tools
Would work as foreman on gentleman's farm
G. CREIGHTON, Pratts, N. H.

COR SALE—Five black jacks, 14 to 15 hands, 3 to 5 years old. Prices, \$150 to \$300. Dr. M. M. Mc-DOWELL, Vincennes, Ind.

ARM MANAGER WANTED—Must be capable—have a record of positively successful work, fa-miliar with modern dairy farming. Must board help; let to 12 cows; product soid at retail: dairyman em-ployed. Address, M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 18 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged Protestant woman for general housewirk in family of three sdults, on farm; house with eity conveniences. Good home to right person. Write for particulars, stating wages. E. D. Wiltz. Andover, Ct.

WANTED—Reliable boy on poultry ranch. No to-bacco or liquor. Good place for right boy. State age, weight, height and wages expected to start with. BOX 10c, Davis lile, E. I.

WANTED—Reliable man for farm work. Must understand milking and general farm work. GEORGE T. CLARK, Beacon Falls, Ct.

### Our Domes.

The Workbox.

KNITTED AFGHAN. This rule is very effective when afghan is finished, and the work goes off quite fast. Procure three pounds old-rose No. 2 Lion brand, 8-fold pansy germantown; one pair of wooden needles, measuring 18 inches round, three pounds lily white No. 4, 8-fold

ame way. With old-rose cast on a number of stitches divisible by 3, and add 2. Make afghan 13 yards wide, 12 yards long.

1st row-Plain knitting, turn. 2d row-With lily-white knit 1 plain (\*), knit 3 together by taking up the stitches as if you were about to purl them. Repeat from (\*) to end of row, ending with 1 plain;

3d row-One plain (\*), make 3 stitche out of 1, by knitting 1, purling 1, knit-ting 1 all out of the one stitch. Repeat from (\*) to end of row, ending with 1 plain;

4th row-With old-rose wool knit plain

5th row-Like fourth. Repeat from second to afth rows until afghan is required length.

EVA M. NILES.

Foods, Digested and Undigested. In response to a communication urging diet of dry, hard bread, The Hospital has the following to say about digestible and indigestible foods. The writer of the letter just referred to, Mr. T. Thatcher, states that at the age of sixty-four he had walked forty miles in one day with no more sustenance than twopennyworth of "hard, dry brown-bread crusts"; while a holiday in which he ate the normal quantity of "good" food resulted in a nightmare and subse quent depression. Says The Hospital:

' Naturally a man praises the food which agrees with him, but whether or not a crust of bread be as wholesome for others as it is for Mr. Thatcher, there is no doubt that in the eating is not untimely in an age when everybody seems to want to have their digestion done for them. For some people these predigested foods cause an absolute hunger dyspepsia. There is nothing in them to 'stay' the stomach, and the sufferer would probably be better, instead of trying to find something still more digestible. to put himself for a time on a diet of brown bread and haricot beans. Not that either of these is indigestible, though some might think the latter was. It is indeed difficult of digestion, but when digested the food value is high. The really indigestible thingsare those which have little food value and make the stomach work for no profit; but if it be worth the effort, a food that is difficult of digestion has a certain merit of its own, in that it exercises the organs of digestion. The gourmet dyspeptic who resented the simple strengthening fare we speak of might console himself with the thought that when his digestion was thus strengthened, he would be able to enjoy the pleasures of the table more than ever before: but if in the process of treatment he grew to enjoy the simplest foods, he would be none the loser."

### Packing the Suit Case.

· Here is some advice for summer tourists on the art of packing a suit case. It is given by a man who traveled through Europe with two suit cases for his only luggage, and, nevertheless, always looked

well groomed. "Here is my suit case," he says. "It is the ordinary affair except that I have a false lid, which contains receptacles for toilet articles. If I am pressed for room I can leave the lid at home, stuff the toilet articles about the corners of the case, and

strap my shirts tightly against the real lid. Suppose I am going to any summer resort along the Atlantic coast. In the first place, I shall need an extra sack suit for every-day wear, to alternate with the one I

" Here is an extra suit. I fold the trousers much as you find them on the tables of any clothing store, only I fold the seat inward, so that it will be out of the way.

"There is one thing I want to impress on you right here. Don't pack your trousers with the idea that you can take them out at the end of a long journey and put them right on. You can't do it.

'I made up my mind long ago that the only object in folding a suit in a certain way for packing is to save space, and not to save the appearance of the suit. The first thing I do when I land in a town is to send my extra suit to a tailor and have it ressed. After eighteen years I have found this the only satisfactory way.

"Now lay the trousers flat in the bottom of the case, If you want to carry an extra pair of trousers lay them right on top of these, only have them turned in the opposite direction.

"We come to the waistcoat. Turn it inside out and fold it in half, the crease coming in the middle of the back. Then fold once more, this time with the crease going down the side from under the armhole. Lay it flat on top of the trousers.

"During all these operations you should watch out for little spaces that are not quite filled. Put a handkerchief, a washloth, a pair of socks, or any such small sary article in each of them. Before von know it you will have all your small things cared for without seeming to give them any room at all. Utilize every inch in this way.

"Now for the coat. This is a far more serious proposition, but I believe I have solved it successfully. 'I lay the coat flat on the table and fold

the sleeves over at the elbow, so that the cuff lies over the shoulder. Then I turn up the collar and fold each side of the coat over until the edges meet and the cloth side of the coat is out of; sight, the lining only being exposed.

"Once more I fold it over so that it makes a long and narrow bundle. Then a final fold, not vertical this time, but horizontal. Lay it in the case with the rounded side against the side of the case and the collar in the middle. This will leave a deep hole in the other half of the case.

"If you are going to take another suitsay a Tuxedo-put the coat in this hole. That will once more make the surface level. and you can lay your trousers and waist-

"If you don't care to take an extra suit. you can get no end of pajamas and underclothing into that hole where the coat would

"It is always difficult to pack collars sat- These are hearty dishes, but men usually isfactorily. I do it in this way. I simply like them. put one end of a collar under the coat and they are. There is a false idea that they into rounds about two inches in diameter. they are they are are a dish for the rich, and they are but Over each of these rounds sprinkle black pepper,

collar takes the curve off the coat, and the coat is solid enough to keep it from being crushed and mussed. By spreading the collars judiciously you can pack a dozen withont much trouble.

"During the rest of the packing you will have to be careful of the flapping ends, and pack things under them. When you have finished, lay a shirt over everything and Large Spanish onlons are skinned and put the collar ends into the collar of the

yarn.

In knitting use two threads at once instead of one. Wind wool in two balls, and knit with an end from each ball. Lily-white same way.

"Now you want your bedroom slippers, but don't simply stuff them in with the idea of getting them out of the way. We will use them as bottle protectors, Wherever I go I carry a bottle of witch hazel for shav-

ing and a bottle of twitch maker for snav-ing and a bottle of tooth wash.

"Put a bottle into each slipper, squeeze them into the sides of the suit case and you have the best bottle protector in the world. Since I have used this method I have used no other, dear doctor.

"You will want an extra pair of shoes For a summer trip you should have one pair of low shoes and one pair of high. Wear the high on your journey, for the low take up less room in the grip: Be careful not to pack them so that they can soil anything.

" Now lay your clean neglige shirts over everything, put brushes, combs, toilet articles and such things in the compartments in the lid, and we are about ready to start "Let's see what we have managed to get

into the case and you will find yourself pretty well provided for a two weeks trip. "You have two complete extra suits, extra shoes, sooks, underwear, pajamas, shirts, collars, neckties, handkerchiefs, slippers, outing cap or soft hat rolled into a small space, shaving utensils, all the necessaries of the toilet safely preserved from harm."-N. Y. Sun.

### How Chamola Skins are Made.

The sheepskin is first washed and the flesh side scraped thoroughly to remove the fleshy fibres; then the wet skins are hung in a warm room for about a week and "sweated." This loosens the wool so that most of it can be pulled out easily. The skins are then soaked in milk of lime to loosen the rest of the wool and to swell the fibres and split them into their constituent

After liming, the hair is all removed and the absorbed lime is neutralized with boric or hydrochloric acid, and the skin is split into two thicknesses. The outer or grain side is used for the manufacture of thin, fancy leathers used in bookbinding, etc., while the flesh side is made into wash leather. It is first drenched, then put into tocks and pounded until it is partly dried and the fibrous structure has become loose and open, sawdust generally being temployed to facilitate the process.

Fish oil is now rubbed upon the skins in small quantities, as long as the oil is absorbed. The moisture dries out as the oil is absorbed, the skins being hung up occasionally and exposed to the air. When the skins have absorbed enough oil they lose their limy odor and acquire a pe mustard-like smell, due to the oxidation of the oil. They are then packed loosely in boxes, where they heat rapidly, and must be taken out and exposed to the air to prevent overheating. During this time they give off much pungent vapor and turn yellow. They are then washed in a warm solution of alkali to remove the excess of fat. The oil removed is liberated from the soapy fluid and sold as " sod oil."

The skins are next bleached in the sun being moistened occasionally with a solution of potassium permangamate followed by washing with sulphurous acid or sodium peroxide. The leather is then permanently softened and suited for all purposes of collet or cleansing uses.—Science News.

# Dainty Dishes of Venetables.

"It was necessity which developed my taste for vegetable dishes," says a woman who is noted for the excellent table she sets only after some study that I was able to serve three appetizing meals a day and not have meat on the table at each. We cannot call ourselves vegetarians, but when I found the family health was not what it should be, and the doctor laid the trouble to an overindulgence in flesh food, why, I put my wits to work, and I do not believe there is a family in the city which has a more varied table than ours. and no one would have reason to complain if the three strong men for whom I have to cater say that they are entirely satisfied to have meat only once a day.

"The trouble with most women and the bill of fare they serve to their families is that they wish to make up the menu and do the cooking 'out of their own heads." It is a common weakness, but providing for a family table for at least ten months in a year is no small task, and it requires the study of receipt books and much thought to make it satisfactory and whole some. It is marvelous how little variety there will be in a family where the mistress is an intelligent and capable woman. It all comes from carelessness, as I know from

my own experience. There are many vegetables moderate in orice that we do not even think of using One of these is the German kohlrabi, which is not so different from cauliflower or turnips, but is more delicate than the latter, and makes an agreeable change in vege-

tables. To cook it: "Peel, cut in slices, and pour on just nough water to cook. Cook until tender, and when nearly done add salt. Make a and buttermilk enough to make a thir cream sauce, season with white pepper, salt, and a little grated nutmeg, if liked, toss them in this sauce, let it boil up once, and serve very hot. They are delicate and de-

"All the members of the cabbage family are good if properly cooked. They must be coiled just long enough; a little over or ander cooking will spoil them. A cabbage should have the outer leaves removed, eft in cold salted water for a time, and examined to see that it is free from insects. It must be put in a large quantity of boiling salted water, with no other ingredient, no and and the lid must be kept off and the scum removed from the surface of the water. Brussels sprouts take fifteen minutes to cook, and cabbage and cauliflowers fifteen to twenty-five, according to size. They must

be served in a second-day dish or immediately baked with cheese if desired. The cabbage is first boiled and may or may not be fried brown after. It is placed in a shallow dish, and butter, the proportion of three ounces to a pound, added with a large cupful of stock of brown sauce and a saltspoonful each of salt and pepper. It is stirred well and cheese grated liberally over the top and baked for twelve minutes.

" Mushrooms should be used more than

comparatively little known, even with all that has been said about them within the last few years. Most people only know them as they are found served at a restaurant, little tough, tasteless canned button mushrooms. They can be used in many ways and help to

Large Spanish onlone are skinned and boiled until they are quite soft, passed through a sleve, put into a shallow dish with butter, a good quantity of pepper and salt, with a little stock or milk, cheese is grated over them, and they are placed in the oven to bake a good brown.

"There is much waste saved in cooking the pea pods, which give a good stock for the foundation to a soup, and pea croquettes are excellent. In these a little cold ham is used. The peas are beaten to a pulp, mixed with butter, pepper and salt; the mineed ham, different savery herbs to teste made into proper the distributed by the content of the cooking taste, made into oroquettes, dipped into egg and breadorumbs, and fried in deep fat. "After more substantial things here is a pretty delicate tomato ice salad, which is delicious. Take a can of tomatoes—or the fresh ones can be used—put them over the fire with half an onion, a slice of green pepper, if convenient, three cloves, two to bay leaves, a prig of parsley, a tenspoonful of of sugar, and pepper and salt to taste. Cook about ten minutes until the onion is tender, take from the fire and press through a fine sleve to remove the seeds. When it is cold it must be frozen like a water ice in a mould, a meion being a pretty one, packed in ice and salt. It is served on a nest of young lettuce leaves and mayonnaise dressing must be ready for individual

service. "Many people think they cannot eat gree corn, but if it is grated they will feel no un pleasant effects. Mock oysters of corn are delicious. A pint of grated corn-or canned corn ground in a mortar, and presse through a sieve, can be used—is mixed with a cup of flour, one egg, two ounces of butter, three tablespoonfuls of milk and salt and pepper to taste. The oysters are dropped from a spoon into the hot fat or frying pan as much in the shape of oysters as possible, and served hot with a garnishing of parsley. Corn pudding and green corn griddle cakes are delicious made of the grated corn. A curry of corn will also make a delicious n dish."-N. Y. Times.

### The Crisis.

The woman fainted, and these are some of the things that the half-dozen men in the room with her did, says the Baltimore News.

Two of them made a dash for the dining room to get water, and fell over each other at the door of that apartment. One hastened to a neighboring drug store

for a mixture of vichy and ammonia. One appeared suddenly with a glass of whiskey, obtained no one knows where. In endeavoring to raise the gas two able bodied and excited masculines put it out and left the party in total darkness for at least a minute, while every one of them fumbled in his pockets for a match.

Four men fanned the invalid with music. handkerchiefs, hats or whatever was to

One held a potpourri jar under her no under the mistaken impression it would be reviving in its effects, though it wasn't. Another said, "Here, dear, and tried to wipe her brow with the fan he held, instead of the handkerchief that was in his other

Four of the men called her "little woman " and entreated her to be calm. Two said, "There, there," and looked at each other and asked, haggardly, if she

were quite dead.

not sure that the corpse wouldn't sit up uddenly and smite him for his temerity. Another called the servant man who had appeared in answer to his urgent calls a blundering idiot" because he didn't understand what was wanted when he was

One put his arm around her tentatively.

This sounds like onite an army of men but in reality it was only six active ones who did all these things. And just as they were in despair a woman came into the room. She took in the situation at a glance, and gave her orders cooily. "Let her lie down," said she, "and stand from around her, so that she ma get some air. She'll be all right in a minute. Take away that whiskey and let me have the water. There

And there she was, sitting up and blink-

Yes, it's just as Dr. What's-Her-Name says, men are much more emotional than women.-Exchange.

# How to Make Corn Bread.

Corn bread is a food peculiar to the South out, as made in these days by the ordinary lored cook, it is not the ideal life sus tainer that the good old "aupty" was ac customed to set before us for breakfast, dinner and supper.

Corn bread, to be made properly, should e prepared from good, honest water-ground meal, unbolted. Your fancy meal, bolted or the "pearl meal," contains but little else than starch. The gluten and phosphates. which sustain life, are taken out in the process of manufacture. Take one cup of good corn meal, sift out the coarsest of the bran and add a cup of boiling water, mix well, and add another cup of corn meal, mix well and add salt sufficient and sods batter. Have a thick iron baker hot, pass a bacon rind or greasy paper over the surface of the baker and sufficient fat will adhere to prevent the corn meal batter from sticking, put no lard, butter or other fatty substance in the dough before it is baked. Place the baker in a hot oven and let it re main for thirty minutes, and you will have

a delicious cake. The old-fashioned "hoe cake" was nade with corn meal, salt and cold water, no grease, and baked on a board or stone before a hot wood fire, or in a "Dutch oven," or oven and lid, with coals of fire in the lid or underneath the oven. The putting of shortening of any kind into cornmeal dough, or even into flour dough before baking, is a very serious mistake, from a hygienic standpo fat combines with the albumen of the ficur ' The members of the cabbage family can or meal and forms an insoluble material w ich is not digestible.—Nashville Ameri-

# Domestic Hints.

CAD.

CAPON AND MUSHROOM SALAD. CAPON AND MUSHROOM SALAD.

Cook fresh mushrooms in a little butter, then cover with a white stock, and let them simmer gently till very tender. Litt out and drain as well as possible from all liquid. Add to them twice their quantity of cold cooked capon cut in small pieces and cover with mayonnaise. Garnish with lettuce hearts.

TOURNEDOS OF BEEF ON TOAST.
Cut the fillet of beef into thin slices and then

a little salt and some chopped chives. Lay these into a well-buttered saute pan and cook for eix minutes, turning once. Serve on rounds of fried bread of the same size.—The Epicure.

STEWED CORN WITH CREAM

Bet a dozen ripe freshly pared Clingstone peaches in a baking-pan, smother them in sugar, dot the sugar liberally with butter, squeeze a lemon over all, and bake forty minutes in a quick oven. Excellent with game or fowl or any highly seasoned meat. Epicures like the peaches liberally dusted with red pepper after baking.

Sift together one and a half cups of flour, a fourth of a cup of sugar and a rounding teaspoonful of baking powder. Work in a good half a cup of butter with the tips of the fingers and moisten to a stiff dough with the yolk of an egg and cold water. Toss on a floured board, pat and roll out and line with the paste a deep floured pudding form. Brush with white of egg, sprinkle with a little flour and fill about two-thirds with peaches which have been pared and out into halves. little flour and fill about two-thirds with peaches which have been pared and out into halves. Sweeten the fruit, adding to the sugar used a rounding teaspoonful of flour for each quart. Roll out remaining paste, cut into strips half an inch, wide and arrange lattice fashion over the top, twisting each strip in so doing. Wet edges of under crust, press edges together and with the thumb and forefinger form into scallops. Bake about an hour in a moderate oven, and dust with powdered sugar and serve warm with cream.—Good Housekeeping.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING WITH CREAM SAUCE. Put into a saucepan five ounces of fresh butter we ounces of powdered sugar and five ounces of cocos or chocelete, freshly scraped from a cake.
Add the yolks of five eggs, beat all thoroughly together with a pastry whip, and after placing the
pan on a hot stove, continue to stir with the whip
for five minutes longer. Take the mixture from the fire and after beating the whites of five eggs to a stifffroth, add them carefully to the prepara tion in the saucepan, folding the whole well to gether with a pastry whip. Butter and sugar six timbale moulds, those holding about a quarter of a cup each being the proper size, and when they are nearly full, put them in a pan with enough warm, but not boiling, water, to about half cover them. Set pan in a moderately hot oven for half au hour, when the puddings will have puffed up above half the height of the moulds. Serve with a simple cream sauce. To make this sauce put a pint of milk to boil over the fire and break into bowl two whole eggs, adding one heaping cornstarch and three rounded tables sugar. Beat these ingredients together for three minutes and when these are mixed add the milk, if it is bolling, stirring it in thoroughly for two minutes. Return the whole to the saucepan and the fire and stir it quickly until it boils. Add a tea poonful of vanilla flavoring, strain through a puree sieve and serve. This is a good sauce to erve with sago, tapioca or bread pudding.

### Hints to Housekeepers.

Butter that does not taste quite as fresh as it should may be greatly improved by putting in a wooden chopping bowl with salt water and thoroughly working it over and over with a off the salt water and substitute sweet milk, working it into the butter in the same way Finally wash well with clear, cold water.

A dusting set for housekeepers comprises cap sleeves and an apron with pockets. The last named article is made long and wide, fully pro-tecting the dress. From twelve to eighteen inches of it is turned up at the bottom and on the under side. By two rows of machine stitching this is divided into three pockets. These are most useful to receive the odds and ends always found out of place on a dusting tour, as well as ols and linen dust-cloths for quick use. These serviceable dust sets are made of crossbar linen towelling, colored crash, dainty linens, or, indeed any other washable material. Whatever summer drink you select, says a trained nurse, vichy, soda, phosphate, butter milk, iced tea, fruit shrub or any other of the "long and soft" variety—be faithful to it. Nothing is so deadly in hot weather as a mixture of

To make blackberry fritters allow two egg for one tablespoonful of olive oil, one cupful of flour, half a cupful of cold water, one salt spoon tul of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar and one tablespoonful of brandy, with as many berries as the batter will hold. Separate the whites and yolks of the eggs and stand the whites on lee till needed. Beat the yolks till light, then stir in the salt and slowly add the oil, brandy and at a time and add the water. Beat thoroughly and stand in a cool place for at least two hours. Then add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and stir in lightly the floured berries. Fry n deep, hot fat, drain on brown paper, and serve

with hard sauce or powdered sugar. Children's white dresses often get badly stained with fruit in the summer time. The worst stains may be removed in the following manner: Dissolve a large but not heaping tablespoonful of hloride of lime in an eight-quart pail of water Soak the garment in the solution, squeezing nally. In twenty-four hours or less rding to the extent of the stain, the garmer will be quite clean.

If there is a noisy hinge on the door or blind o he summer cottage, treat it with soap and its omplaints will be stilled.

Not every one knows that there is a delightful ise for green bananas. The Cuban cook shaves o thin, round slices and fries them in leep fat like Saratoga chips.

Currents mixed with the blackberries, buckle

berries or raspberries for pies or puddings wi give them an added piquancy and flavor. For cleansing the inside of cut-glass water ottles or other narrow-necked vessels, a weat lution of hydrochloric acid is better than sho r sand as these make imperceptible scratch such of its brilliant quality. Care must be take to rinse the vessels thoroughly after using the acid. A manufacturer of cut glass advises that before using ice-cream platters, punch bowls sorbet glasses, or other pieces designed for frozen foods or chilled beverages, the glass should be allowed to stand for a few minutes in a cold place or held under a jet of cold water.

# Fashion Motes.

... The first of the autumn dress fabrics to e<sup>\*</sup>e. The mrss of the autumn dress habries to reach the counters of the best shops are mixed tweeds, zibelines and novelty mixtures in very rough weaves. Camel's hair, granite cloth, cheviot and serge are taken for granted. The most fashionable fabrics, however, are rough textures, and these are shown in an almost endess variety of color combinations. Gray, brown, popularity. There are very few bright shades seen, but almost all mixtures show touches of crilliant colors. A gray and brown mixture, for n-tance, is shot with a sliky white thread and in tance, is shot with a stray when the ad and has irregular touches of bright orange. Bright red also appears in these duil-toned fabrics, giv-ting them brilliance, as a frost-touched maple tree glorifies a November landscape. The effect of autumn, its mingling of duil and glowing tones, plainly felt for in these designs.

with color. A favorite style comes in several shades of brown and gray, the cloth overlaid with irregular squares of white silk thread. Many of the rough fabrics have raised figures in selfthe rough fabrics have raised agures in self-colored silk thread. Plaids, squares and shep-herd's checks are also shown. Some of the cloths are so rough and so bold in their designs as to suggest shawls and steamer rugs. • Next in favor come the zlocilues, and noth-ing much more beautiful in weave and color has ever been devised than the hand omest of

these. They have a long, flat, satiny, almo turlike surface, which is warranted not to wear off. The colors are lovely, many dark, rich shades of red, green, purple and blue appear-ing. None of these new fabrics will bear a great ing. None of these new faories will bear a great deal of trimming, and will have to be made after extremely simple models. It is probable that the severely cut long coat, seen lately in linen and duck, will be repeated in cloth for autumn

... Practically all the new walking suits are ankle length, or, at any rate, escape the ground. The drop skirt has been found rather unsatisfactory worn with these short skirts, and the relies a decided tendency to a return to the lined and slightly stiffened skirt. Black and gun-metal taffetas will be much used as linings for the mixed tweeds and rough mixtures. Dark shades of gray or gun metal are sometimes used to line skirts, while the sliver tones of gray are employed for the coat. Fancy weaves and brocades are also used for coat linings.

•• At the same shop was seen a picture shape covered with green maline, rich and dark in tone. The low crown and curving brim of the hat were trimmed with clusters of white flowers resembling gardenias, green leaves, and white berries touched with a little color. A bandeau of green ribbon is designed to lift the hat from the wear-er's hair, and there are full rosettes of the ribbon

e. The popularity of :maline and tule for between-season hats is notable. As yet few feits are shown, but in the milliner's windows hardly any straws except those which have been materially reduced in price, are to be seen. The ma-line hats are expensive, for the delicate material is massed in innumerable little quillings and shirrings, many yards being required for the simplest hat. A brown maline toque, made over a stiff, boxlike shape, is a mass of fine shirrings, exquisitely fashioned. The only decoration is a made feather ornament placed on left brim. The feathers are brown, touched with gold, and are

.\*. Everything to match the gown will be demanded this fail. Not only hats, gloves and veils to match will be worn, but umbrellas of the same color will be carried. The newest of these are all mounted on wooden shanks instead of the once-popular steel rods. Gun-metal handles will be seen a great deal. Particularly good are the cravenetted taffetas in high-priced umbrellas of the season. These wear better than ordinary silks and are said to be absolutely waterproof.

. Fashions for children change less the other modes. Simplicity is always the idea if it is not always adhered to in practice. Small boys wear one-piece suits in the Russian style until trousers are assumed, and even then the style of the blouse changes little beyond becoming a trifle shorter. A handsome suit for a boy collar and short piece running half-way down the buttoned side. These are made of white broadcloth. A patent-leather belt goes with the

. Very small handkerchiefs of finest linen are led sleeve handkerchiefs, and are carried with pocketless gowns. They are about eight s square and are finished with a tiny edging of Valenciennes lace.

... The fashion of wearing two veils does no disappear. Face vells are worn very loosely draped, hardly draped at all, in fact, but merely caught at the back of the hat and falling to the collar in front. The chiffon or crepe de chine vells are nearly all ornamented with disks and circles of chenille, in self or contrasting colors These have been dubbed "silver dollar spotted veils." A few white embroidered net veils spotted with black velvet are seen.

... There is no prospect that the approach of cold weather will mean the retirement of white gowns. White wool gowns will be popular for house and evening dresses, while for dancing and formal occasions they will lead all others. pretty fancy just now is the combination in one garment of several shades of white. Two shades may appear in the body of the This sort of thing needs to be very carefully handled or the effect is anything but good. There is hardly a tone of white that is not fashionable, and one has the choice of a whole gamut, run ing from cream and ivory to chalk, pearl, silver and ecru, as well as a whole catalogue of recently invented half-tones, such as string, putty and white wine. Almost any complexion can be suited in some of these shades.

. A pretty model for a youthful figure in having a narrow panel of Cluny lace in the front gore. The waist has a shoulder yoke made of bands of the lace, which is very coarse and transparent, and a band of lace is carried down the ront, meeting the panel in the skirt. A folded elt of black velvet completes this simple but effective gown.

. Women of full figures do well to adopt the skirt yoke, which enables them to wear some form of the full skirt so much in vogue at present. They should avoid the round yoke alm assiduously as the gathered or plaited skirt itself. In order to be effective for stout figures the skirt yoke should in every case be deeply pointed in the front, or, better still, be continued down the front of the skirt in a long panel. Failng this, the yoke may separate into two long ab ends falling below the knees. . A charming waist to be worn with an au

tumn tailored suit of black cloth is developed in white velveteen with a double hair line of black running through it. The yoke collar is of em-proidered batiste of a heavy quality, the color leep cream. Two large disks of the batiste are inset near the waist line in the front of the blouse, which opens invisibly on the left shoulder nd under the arm. The sleeves are only slightly ulled, since a fairly close jacket sleeve n elbow, permitting a glimpse of the deep cuff of batiste embroidery which finishes the blouse eeve. A line of black velvet edges the batiste ... Batiste, alone and combined with heavie

erials, will be much used for blouses to be worn with tailored gowns. A waist of batiste in the natural color is made with a yoke of small box plaits, each one caught down in the centre with a row of French knots done in pale blue cotton. Below the voke the waist is shirred in two rows of corded shirrings, one just below and the other in the middle of the blouse. A bertha and middle panel of filet lace embroidered : blue trims the blouse. The collar is also of the embroidered lace. The sleeve is shirred and corded to match, and ends at the elbow in a deep fall of lace. Under this a full undersleeve of crosswise box plaits, with blue French knots through the centres, to corresp

••alt is no wonder that the prices of furs continue to advance. It is reported that even in remote Siberia the number of fur-bearing ani-mais has so greatly diminished that the governor of the amur department has had to make rigid rules for hunters, forbidding them to set their traps or to shoot certain valuable animals during the spring and summer months.

... The protection of birds has become a settled custom in most civilized countries. Australia is now making great efforts to save its native birds and for the prevention of the trade in so-called osprey plumes. The colonies of egrets in Vic-toria are being rigorously protected, and the government of Queensland will soon have cer-tain islands reserved for the Torres Strait or nutmeg pigeons peculiar to that region. Action has also been taken to reserve chains of lakes in Victoria as breeding places for wild fowl.—N. Y. Evening Post.

wear, the plainness of the costume being relieved by very ornate slouses worn under the coat, several being allowed to each suit. For example, a red cost suit, the material shot with black and white threads, is made with a tight coat which opens over the waist of god lace, strapped with slik of the same shade, and trimmed with gold buttons. A second blouse to wear with the same suit is of deep coffee-colored crape, so heavily incrusted with lace as to give the effect of being all lace

a\*e. Velveteen gowns are predicted, and the manufacturers advertise an altogether new production of this old-time favorite, warranted to stand reasonable wear without crocking or creasing. Buch a velveteen would find popularity, for the fabric is most picturesque, and is, in addition, one of the most universally becoming materials known. A handsome walking gown of brown velveteen is made with a skirt laid in hallow plaits, forming a panel front. The coat is long and is half loose in front, with an in visible fastening. The flat collar is of brown elvetien is made with a skirt laid in visible fastening. The flat collar is of brown elvetien is made with a skirt laid in visible fastening. The flat collar is of brown elvetien is made with a skirt laid in visible fastening. The flat collar is of brown elvetien is made with a skirt laid in visible fastening. The flat collar is of brown elvetien is made with a skirt laid in that darkness! Be it ours to doubt the glooms, and not the glory of our souls; to court, and not to shun, the bursts of holy suspicion that break through the crust of habit and the films of care, and accept them as a glance from the eye of the Infinite—the 'witness of His Spirit with our spirit, that we are the If we treat the very light that is in us as darkness, how great is that darkness! Be it ours to doubt the glooms, and not the glory of our souls; to lie low beneath the blinding cloud, and simply cry'Lord, that I may receive my sight! 'and rise up to prophecy, only when the heavens are opened, and the divinest scope of things is clear; to court, and not to shun, the bursts of holy suspicion that break through the crust of habit and the films of care, and accept them as a glance from the eye of the Infinite—the witness of His Spirit with our spirit, that we are the children of God.'"—Dr. Martineau.

To " doubt the gloom, but not the glory,"

-that is really the true philosophy, and when

one is tempted to reverse this, he is wrong.

There is a reality in the sunshine of which

the shadow is devoid; there is a significance and a prophecy in the radiance of life that have no part in the hours of depression. Exaltation and joy are the positive and the normal conditions; despondency and doubt are negative, and they are, too, abnormal. They have no place in the ideal life which is the only real life. So nearly as one realizes, in both inner states and outer expressions, his ideal life,—to that degree is his life real and abiding, also, in its inluence and its impress. So far as he fails to realize this ideal he fails to live. This absolute duty,-this moral duty,-living in radiance and sweetness and exaltation and joy, is perhaps best taught (by a paradox) in encountering the sad, the dark, the inex-plicable experiences in life. Any one can be happy who has all that he desires, or who has, at least, the chief desire of his life. If his strongest desires are for wealth, or for the possessions and the privileges that wealth permits, then he is fairly happy, at least, with abundant resources. If the ideal of his life lies in sympathetic companionship; in that high order of friendship which is in the responsiveness of spirit to spirit, one is then happy in this richest and most precious all life's gifts, though his resources in material ways are limited and meagre. How, indeed, could he miss the poorest. when he has the best? With nectar and ambrosia one does not sigh for a crust. And so, -whatever is the special desire or demand. if it be fairly well gratified, one is fairly happy, and there is no particular magic in it, nor, perhaps, any especially profound realization of deep feeling. This is a kind of surface condition whose quality is only of five is made of fine wool in a shepherd's of surface condition whose quality is only check. The blouse is quite plain, except for a test. But to have that which made happiness withdrawn; to lose the resources that enabled one to avail himself of many of the privileges and op-portunities of life which can only be had for material payment; or to lose the sympathy, the companionship, or the friendship which alone made life rich, and in comparison with which one would cheerfully see the world well lost and call it all joy,-to have life thus, in one way or another out of the many ways in which trial comes. left desolate, and then to keep up to the mark of radiance,-to "doubt the gloom, but not the glory,"-that is quite another matter, and one in which lies the real problem.

> the epistles of Peter that runs: " For what glory is it if, when ye be buffeted for your faults, ye shall take it patiently? but if, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable unto God." In the entire New Testament there is perhaps no more profound passage than this. Its of life. Here are the conditions it portrays. One does wrong and re ribution overtakes him, and he receives it patiently. He reflects that by his own sin, or error, or mistake, he has incurred this penalty. and so he accepts it with meekness and patience. But St. Peter asks, " glory is this?" He implies that it is about the least one can do -if he is 'buffeted" for his faults, to submit patiently, and work out his own salvation the best way he can. But now the other condition is presented: "If, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently,—this is acceptable unto God." One does wrong, intentionally or unintentionally, and meets disaster. He blames himself, and takes it patiently. But,-on the other hand,-one does right, or he strives to do so, with all his heart and soul. If he does not "do well" in an ideally complete sense,—he yet knows that he has sincerely and prayerfully striven to "do well"; he has given of his best-such as it is. He has been absolutely sincere and faithful in feeling; or he has devoted his best energies to some endeavor,—and yet—and yet—the same result, apparently, has attended him as would have attended a faithless and insincere friendship, or an effort to injure rather than to benefit another, and so the problem is forced upon him as outlined by St. Peter: "When ye do well and suffer for it." And then follows the glory of the promise,-that if, under these most difficult onditions, if then "ye take it patiently.

There is an arresting passage in one of

And

this is acceptable with God." It is just here that the profound and farreaching problem of happiness in life is ouched. To be joyous when all is sunshine and roses is a natural result: to be joyous. to be, at least, serene, and to lay hold of exaltation of spirit and radiate joy and sweetness to others, when life is not sunshine and roses, but rather clouds and thorns,—this is the test, this is the responsibility, this it is so to live as to be "acceptable with God."

The Brunswick, Boston. -Tidal power has met with little favor, on account of its inconvenience and cost. It is directly available only in two short periods daily. and the ordinary working head is so small—not more than six feet—that great expense is necessary to provide storage ponds of st sary to provide storage ponds of suitable capacity. An engineering writer points out that a few places offer conditions that may make this power profitable. The most conspicuous example is the Bay of Fundy, where the tides runnormally forty feet high, and fill a natural reservoir of four hundred square miles through a channel less than three miles wide. The damming of this channel should yield more than two hundred million horse power daily. The milligation of this power may be accomplished at utilization of this power may be accomplished at some future time, but the engineering feat will be vastly greater than anything yet attempted.

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### Doetry.

### MAN'S PRIENDS. Trust no friend, the sages said, Whom thou hast not proven good; Those forsake when trusted most,

and you would not think they would. Many in prosperity Are the friends that you may find; But when trials and sorrows come, They are often not so kind.

And those whom you least expect Will help more in sorrow's hour. Love and sympathy, you'll find, Gives their friendship greater power. Man has three friends in this world,— What he holds till death draws nigh,-Is the quickest one to fly.

It ne'er enters heaven's gate, But deserts him at the last; Friends will follow to the grave,
Then will deem their mission past; His good deeds, though, ne'er forsake; To him they will ever cling; And he learns to wish at last He had more to bring the King.

They will measure for the crown That his soul in heaven wears, And his glory they will share When he's free from earthly cares. Then let good deeds ever The most constant aim in life, For they'll purify the soul, Raise it from life's bitter strife. MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT. Moorestown, N. J.

### THE INDIGO-BIRD.

Oh, late to come but long to sing, My little finch of deep-dyed wing, I welcome thee this day! Thou comest with the orchard bloom, The azure days, the sweet perfume That fills the breath of May.

A winged gem amid the trees, A cheery strain upon the breeze From tree-top sifting down; A leafy nest in covert low, When daisies come and brambles blow, A mate in Quaker brown.

But most I prize, past summer's prime, When other throats have ceased to chime, Thy faithful tree-top strain; No brilliant bursts our ears enthrall— A prelude with a "dying fall" That soothes the summer's pain.

Where blackcaps sweeten in the shade, And clematis a bower hath made, Or, in the bushy fields, On breezy slopes where cattle graze, At noon on dreamy August days, Thy strain in solace yields.

Oh, bird inured to sun and heat, And steeped in summer languor sweet,
The tranquil days are thine.
The season's fret and urge are o'er,
Its tide is loitering on the shore;
Make thy contentment mine! -John Burroughs, in the Century.

THE DESERTED HOUSEHOLD. Up on the hill, 'mid the blossoming trees, Stands the homestead, bare and tall; The sunlight gleams on the broken panes, And shines through the silent hall. The garden where the children played Is but a tangled maze. falling fast Bring thoughts of other days.

The woodbine climbs to the little porch. And taps on the dingy door It enters the room through the shattered pane, And trails o'er the dusty floor, It lovingly twines o'er the broken chair Where a mother used to rock, And droops its leaves o'er the hanging door, And clings to the iron lock.

The roses that bloom in the summer house Nod their drooping heads and say:
"How long it is since the mother sang,
And we watched the children play! How long since the lovers wandered here And sat in the gloaming sweet! How long since the garden echoed gay With the sound of little feet!

But there's silence through the garden And through the orchard sweet;
No sound of happy singing,
And no rush of little feet, And the roses clustering gently O'er the window and the door Listen vainly for the children, That are coming never more.

Up on the hill, 'mid the blossoming trees, Stands the homestead bare and tall. The sunlight gleams on the broken panes, And shines through the silent hall. The garden where the children played Is but a tangled maze,
And the cherry blossoms falling fast
Bring thoughts of other days.

-Winifred M. Baldwin, in Springfield Republi THE COUNTRY STORE.

Far out beyond the city's lights, Away from din and roar,
The cricket chirps of summer nights
Beneath the country store. The dry-goods boxes ricked around Afford a welcome seat For weary tillers of the ground

Who here of evenings me A swinging sign of ancient make And one above the door Proclaim that William Henry Blake Is owner of the store. Here everything, from jeans to tweed, From silks to ginghams bright, Is spread before the folk who need From early more till stack.

From early morn till night. Tea, sugar, coffee (browned or green), Molasses, grindstones, tar, Molasses, grindstones, tar,
Suspenders, peanuts, navy beans
And home-made vinegar;
Fine combs, wash wringers, rakes, false hair,
Paints, rice and looking-glasses. Sidesaddles, hominy, crockery ware And seeds for garden grasses.

Lawn mowers, candles, bocks to read, Corn planter, household goods, Tobacco, seed, salt, clover seed, old goods, Horsewhips and knitted hoods, Canned goods, shoeblacking, lime and nails, Straw hats and carpet slippers, Prunes, buttons, codfish, bridal veils, Cranberries, clocks and clippers. Umbrellas, candles, scythes and hats,
Caps, boots and shoes and bacon,
Thread, nutmegs, pins and rough on rats
For eash or produce taken.
Bird seed, face powder, matches, files,
Ink only sate and markets. Ink, onion sets and more

Are found in heaps and stacks and piles Within the country store.

—Atlanta Constitution.

### Miscellaneous.

# A Dream Melody.

"I suppose I've been ill! I wonder what's the matter with me?"

Colin Stuart opened his eyes, and, struggling into a sitting posture, saw that he was in the shabby bed-sitting-room in the dull side street which for a dreary time now had been his He was still only half conscious and painfully

He was still only half conscious and painfully weak, but gradually his brain cleared a little, and bit by bit memory came back.

"So she didn't turn me out, after all! She must have looked after me, too, and found money for medicine and food. Her bark was worse than her bite, poor creature! I daresay she's hard pressed enough herself at times, especially if many of her lodgers are as unprofitable as I am."

"How much did I owe her, now, before I was taken ill? How long have I been lying here in delirium? and, worst problem of all, what am I to do with myself now I have my senses back again? Life was pretty rough before; it will be

again? Life was pretty rough before; it will be impossible now."

Another glance round the room freshened his memory again—the open plano, the loose sheets of torn music carelessly strewn all around. However long the illness had been in duration, no loving hand tended him, only grudging service (given, perchance, as an alternative to an inquest) had been bestowed on him.

"I remember! I'd reached the end of all things: not one penny left—no work—season flat

"I rememeer! I'd reached the end of all things; not one penny left—no work—season flat—couldn't sell music or get it sung, not one solitary engagement through all those awful weeks. Only the clothes I was wearing left! not a friend in the whole world I could turn to for help—bread and water for a week—then water without the bread with the Frenchann's avertience to the bread, with the Frenchman's experience to follow; no sooner had 1 taught the horse to live on one straw a day than the brute spited me and

"But I didn't die! No, here I am, unfortunately alive. I've been under the waters of fate once, and like other bodies risen to the surface. I shall go down again directly. Mrs. Wilcox thinks she can turn me out without being held up for manslaughter or anything of that kind. Shall I rise the second time through the casual ward or be allowed to die quietly in the gutter? Heaven knows; I don't."

"Don't you go poking your tun at me," sne broke in shrilly. "I'm a poor, hard working, honest woman. Fairy, indeed. The very idea. What you've had you've paid for, or, it stands to reason, out you'd have gone long ago." "Paid for," blankly; "why, when I was taken

ill I was behind with my rent

"And who'll blame me for paying myself out of the money in your pocket?" heetoringly. "There you was a-lying dead (so it looked at first) on the floor, and when the doctor was fetched, he says food, fire, wine an' good nursing. 'Who's to pay?' says I, and he says. 'You'd better look amongst his things for his money. In the meantime, use this,' giving me a coveraging. One of the other lookers sat with sovereign. One of the other lodgers sat with you while I run out for the medicine, an' after-ward we went through your things together.

"Ten pounds there was in two five-pou notes, an' fifteen shillings in silver. I jist got the gentleman to sign his name to its being all right, which, thank heaven, he's here an' can prove, an' in course I took out the three pou owing for rent, an' paid the doctor back his sovereign, an' used the rest as it was wanted. What's left's in that there box on the table, an' ther week's rent due tomorrow."

She was hard, but honest. There was still a remnant of gold among the silver—enough to last, please heaven, until he was strong enough to crawl out again, with the hope of earning a precarious living. Where the money had come from goodness alone knew! A purse of gold, where not one copper piece had been!

copper piece had been!

As Colin lay back on his lodging-house pillow
(hard and rather grimy) unshed tears burned his
eyeballs as he thought of that doctor, who, seeing at a glance that he was dying from sheer
starvation, had not hesitated to give the "two
pence" of the Good Samaritan.

"The mere money I may repay some day," he thought; "but the action never! Whether one pound or fifty at the last day, it will speak—it will have a thousand voices. God will hear

As soon as he could crawl he dragged hims to the piano. If even now he could only be in time—time to win that grand prize offered by the Conservatoire at Florence for the best setting of a song to words supplied by them—£250 English money, with the situation of harmony master at a large salary to, perhaps, the eleverest group of students the world had ever seen.

students the world had ever seen.

There was an exquisite but maddening elusive melody in his brain—an angel song; but his head was weak from illness, and it was evidently doomed to remain one of those untold dream witcheries which thrail most soul musicians at times and draw away their thoughts to cloudland. He could not hum it, could not find its beginning or end, though he tried each note in the gamut; but he felt it, he had dreamed it; some day—too late, perhaps, to make use of in this world—it would come to him in its full, glorious beauty.

lis work.
Jorious beauty.
Song after song, tune after tune, he painfully syolved, only to throw them aside with a cry of systems. lespair when finished.
"Mechanical, wooden! Correct harmony?

"Mechanical, wooden! Correct harmony? Yes, but oh, ye gods, how commonplace, how evenly on the dead level! and only twenty-four hours left before the MS. must be posted. I am like a drowning man who sees the life belt hanging just out of his reach. The prize, the position, the melody, and my utter inability to grasp it. What is that?" springing to his feet and almost ceasing to breathe as certain notes, halting, faulty, but still gloriously beautiful, reached his ear. "Who is that? What is that—" A long pause, then he said deliberately, resolutely though his face was white as snow. "That is the music that shall win the prize! It is mine, not

fore he himself had done so.

"She—Miss Glacomo—was a governess and had lived here for three years," explained Mrs. Wilcox, vexedly, "and paid to the day all that time. Then her uncle came and took her away—he hadn't any children, and is quite a rich old man, I believe, an' she's going abroad with him. She was his sister's child, an' there'd been a quarret over the marriage an' they lost sight of each other. Anyhow the parents are dead now, and the signor he's adopted Miss Glacomo for his own; their address, sir? Now, let me see, they went from here to one of them big hotels—Cecil I think it was—"

Colin contrived to cut short the rest of her"

and there was a wild scrambling for the piazza. As the calf disappeared around the corner of the house John made his appearance, holding firmly at the tend of the rope, still taking long strides, his face bearing expression of much anxiety. He was utterly heedless of the aristocratic neighbor, who called upon him for an explanation. Around the lawn, among the bushes and flower beds, the wild calf dragged the unlucky John, followed by the men of the party and his aristocratic neighbor, who were bent upon preserving as much of the property as possible from destruction.

Finally the calf was cornered and John was able to gather up half of the rope. Then the calf made a dash sideways, bringing the rope in con-

emerging therefrom a little later with a basin of very weak soup and a piece of bread, which she set down with a clatter on a small table near the bed with the remark:

"You can feed yourself again now; the time it's wasted every day a-looking after you no money could ever pay for."

"I'm sure I'm very grateful," was the shamed reply. "Have I been ill long?"

"Mor'n two weeks," ungraclously, "an' me scared to death with all this talk o' smallpox about."

Colin started violently.

"But it can't be that "a."

"But it can't be that "a."

"I'm sure I'm very grateful," was the shamed reply. "But it can't be that "a."

"Colin started violently.

"But it can't be that "a."

"I'm sure I'm very grateful," was the shamed from her sweet eyes had inspired his muse—yes! something else had gone out of his life with Nina Glacomo, and he had to somethers.

"Colin started violently.

"But it can't be that "a."

and my delirium was not over. I entreat you to believe it was not the true Colin Stuart, but some remnant of the fever flend who did it. I stole the melody and elaborated it, harmonized it, as I had heard it played in my dreams, and I sent it in as my own; it won the prize-it is here-yours, not

"No," said Nina Giacomo, softly laying a de taining hand to stay the retreat he tried to make, "it was always yours, Mr. Stuart; even in your fever the ruling passion of your life came your fever the ruling passion of your life came out; there were many hours when you were alone, untended, and you used to get up and play wonderful music—dream music—which drove one into ecstasy to hear, better, far more beautiful than I had ever heard you play before. "That prize melody was yours, and I used to pick out just the air on my plano afterward sometimes. I have remembered other tunes, but I liked that best; it is your very own, and the appointment also—and I am happy for your aake—"

"I had one other dream, too," he said. Sin "I nad one other cream, too," he said, in almost an inaudible tone, "as sweet or sweeter than the music. There was a purse found in my room, a lady's purse, with a name hastily erased, yet not so thoroughly but that some letters were left—"

"You must forgive," she cried quickly; "the you must forgive," she crited quickly; "the good luck came to me just then; my uncle offered me a home. I knew I should have enough money for always,—and—and I was passing the door when you fell and fainted. I knew why, and— Mrs. Wilcox has been made hard because her own fight has been so bitter-those on the coach own ight has been so bitter—those on the coach cannot understand how the wheels hurt, unless once they have been under them themselves."

And after all they did not pass out of each other's lives—the good luck had come at last!— Tid-Bits.

# Poutd's Department.

THE NEW RECTHER. Say, I've got a little brother, Never teased to have him, nuther, But he's here; They just went ahead and bought him, And, last week, the doctor brought him; Wasn't that queer?

When I heard the news from Molly, Why, I thought at first 'twas jolly,
'Cause, you see,
I s'posed I could go and get him, Pisy with me.

But when I had once looked at him, "Why!" I says, "My sakes is that him?

Just that mite!"

They said, "Yes," and, "Ain't he cunnin'?"

And I thought they must be funnin'—

He's a sight!

He's so small, it's just amazin'. And you'd think that he was blazin'. He's so red: And his nose is like a berry, And he's bald as Uncle Jerry ald as Uncle Jerry On his head.

Why, he isn't worth a dollar! All he does is cry and holler More and more: Won't sit up, you can't arrange him-I don't see why pa don't change him

Now we've got to dress and feed him, And we really didn't need him More'n a freg;

Well they may be have been and the prompted dilutes and the process of the making of powers and in the inclusivable from the making of powers and in the wide powers

But they also had left Mrs. Wilcox's apartments, he found—they had gone a few days before he himself had done so.

Which had the awn. The women ran screaming in every direction, chairs were upset, and there was a wild scrambling for the piazza.

# How Animals Swim.

Almost all animals know how to swim without having to learn it. As soon as they fall into the water or are driven into it, they instinctively make the proper motions, and not only manage to keep afloat, but propel themselves without

Exceptions are the monkey, the camel, giraffe and liama, which cannot swim without assist-ance. Camels and liamas have to be helped across water, and giraffes and monkeys drown if they enter it. Now and then both of the latter species manage to cross waterways when they are driven to extremities, just as human beings onally can keep themselves above water through sheer fright.

ugh able, swimmer is the rabbit. A funny, the A funny, though able, swimmer is the rabbit. He submerges his body with the exception of head and tail. The latter sticks away up into the air and this hind legs make "soapsuds" as he churns the water madly to get away. But with all his awkwardness he is a swift swimmer and is only beaten by the squirrel among the land animals.

The squirrel swims with his heavy tail sunk away down in the water and his head held high. He cleaves the waves like a duck, and a man in a rowboat has all he can do to keep abreast of the swimming squirrek
One thing that none of the land-living animals

does is to dive. No matter how hard pressed a swimming deer, rabbit, squirrel or other purely terrestrial animal may be, it will remain above water. But the muskrat, beaver, ice bear and otter dive immediately.

# Where Her Pain Was.

Margaret is usually a very good little girl, but the other night she could not stop playing even after her little white lighty was on and she was in bed. So mamma felt obliged to apply the slip; per in the good old-fashloned way. It was a tiny punishment which hurt Margaret's feelings much more than her small person, and she could only more than her small person, and she could only more than her small person, and she could only more than her small person, and she could only more than her small person, and she could only more than her small person. more than her small person, and she could only manage to squeeze out a tear or two before she shut her eyes and was fast asleep. But the next morning she had time to remember. It was at the breakfast table that she remarked casu-' I dot a bad pain."

"Where is it?" asked mamma, filled with

"I dot a bad pain," repeated Margaret.
"Mamma's little girl must tell her just where
it is," said mamma, taking the child in her arms. The expression on Margaret's face was a look of sorrow rather than anger, a look of gentle reproof, as she replied solemnly: "Jus' where you 'panked me."

# Historical.

—This is how our foretathers managed at a time when tea and coffee were unknown and beer was the common beverage of the Englishmen. In the Northumberland Household Book, com-In the Northumberland Household Book, commenced in 1812, we have an exhaustive account of the demestic economy of the great Percy family, and from it we learn that at breakfast, which was served at seven o'clock in the morning, the earl and countess had a quart of beer and a quart of wine between them; two sons, "My Lorde Percy and Maister Percy," a pottle (two quarts) of beer, and two children in the "Nurcy" (nursery) a quart of beer. For dinner, at ten o'clock, my lord and lady had a gallon of beer and a pottle of wine, the two

mesto for his services was given a tract of the wild were they were found fully one hundred and twenty-five years ago by Percifer Carr, who was in the employ of Colonel Edments on, an officer, and Indians. It was at that time that the dishes were buried. Carr was one of the first settlers, having a comfortable home in the dishes. Returning from this raid, be was open timedown, and the massacres at Cherry Valley and German Flats. Returning from this raid, be was open timedown and centred the massacres at Cherry Valley and German Flats, and the massacres at Cherry Valley and German Flats, and servants killed and himself and family carried into captivity, where they remained until after the war.

—The most wanton despoliation of the great unknown race which occupied the sandy plains of southern and central Arizona long before the sandy plains of southern and central Arizona long before the sirangely constructed irrigation canals which and across the plains is unknown.

\*\*Rottes and Querties.\*\*

\*\*Rottes and Querties.\*\*

\*\*Rottes and Querties.\*\*

\*\*Rottes and Cherston Name of the first settlers, having a comfortable home in the wild-line of the product of the service of the first settlers, having a comfortable home in the wild-line of the product of

### Motes and Queries.

scared to death with all this talk o' smallpox about."

"Good thing for you it wasn't," was the sharp retort. "It's delirium, the doctor says. You've been a-playing that there piano to death, but there ain't enough on those bones to suit me; it's son as ever you can set foot to the grouna."

"I must be weyou an a wful lot," he murmured, breakenly. "I see medicine, and food, and wine, besides the rent; you must be a kind of panho. "I will we would not catch hold of it—it seemed still in my soul, but elusive, like a shadow which among the force to renty you go poking your fun at me," she broke in shrilly. "I'm a poor, hard working, honest woman. Fairy, indeed. The very lidea, What you've hadd yo Brush-making is one of the trades in which ma-chinery does not encroach very far on the hand-made article. It is only of use in making the cheaper and less durable grades. Human fingers are necessary to bind the bristles firmly with thin, strong wire into a fibrous back. It is not a workman cannot turn out more than six good

To be Made with High or Low Neck, Long or Elbow

Quirer": The curators of some of the great picture galleries of the world have been invited by Mr. Frederic Dolman to state which, in their opinion, are the most precious pictures existing. Mr. Dolman embodies the ir replies in an explaint the short of the short of the arms snustrans. Mr. Dolman embodies th ir replies in an article contributed to the Strand Magazine, from which the following is extracted: The Louvre—Leonardo da Vinci's "La Gloconda." The Rijks Museum, Amsterdam—Rembrandt's "Night Watch." The Prado—Velasquez "Meninas." The Hague Gallery—Paul Potter's "The Young Buil."
The Vienna Belvidere—Rubens' "Ildefonso
Altar." The Berlin Gallery—M. and J. van Eyck's "Worship of the Lamb." The Dresden Gallery
—Raphael's "Madonna." The Munich Pinakothek—Murillo's "The Melon Eaters." The Antwerp Museum—Quintin Matsys' "The Descen-from the Cross." The Florence Uffizi Gallery— Titian's "Flora." The Florence Pitti Gallery-

"La MacConna della Seggiola." The Borghese
Gallery, Rome—Titian's "Sacred and Profane
Love." The Academy of Fine Art, Venice—
Titian's "Assumption of the Virgin."

RADIATION OF LIGHT BY MEN.—"T": Yes, you are right. Photographs taken by rays of iight, invisible to the ordinary eye, which proceedfrom the human do recall the statements of the ancients regarding Julius Caesar and other men who impressed their fellows as a trifle supernatural in their genius, namely, that fine halo of lambent fames played about their heads. Usually it was in the cradle that this phenome-

lant imaginations of sycophants.

THE BIGGEST BOTTLE.—"S. A. V.": The largest blown glass bottle in the United States, or in the world, so far as the makers know, was recently placed on exhibition in a window in Barclay street, just above Greenwich street, New York. It holds sixty-five gallons, and is shaped something like a baby's nursing bottle—narrow at the bottom, bulging at the middle, with a small neck and mouth. The bottle is a trifle less than five feet high, and is about four feet in circumference at its widest part. The man who blew it at the factory in New Jersey is just about as tall as the bottle. If he could manage to squeeze through the neck, he could sleep

The back is plain and drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The protest cut in one piece each and finished with narrow straight cuffs, with or without size is 3½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, 4512, cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

Misses' English Ceat in Three-Quarter Length. 4514. man who blew it at the factory in New Jersey is just about as tail as the bottle. If he could manage to squeeze through the neck, he could sleep very comfortably inside of it. If the surface area of the glass blown into the bottle were spun slik, it would make a gown for a moderately large and stout woman. Although blowing by guesswork, tempered with long experience, the man exceeded by only haif an ounce his instructions as to the size of the bottle—sixty-five gallons. The firm read in a Western newspaper of a "hitherto unaccomplished feat," as alleged, of a blown bottle holding forty gallons. The Barclay-street makers sent one of that size to the Philadelphia Centennial, more than twenty-five years ago. Just to show that it was still in the ring, this sixty-five-gallon bottle was made. The manager says that he could blow a hundred-gallon bottle if he had a place to put it in his window.

SULPHER IN ALASKA—"Explorer": Yes, in the sull blow is a manager says that he would blow a sull blow is a sull blow in the properties of the street of the shoulders, back, side backs, and under-arm gores. The neck is finished in regulation feoat style and the right front laps over the late of the shoulders, back, side-backs, and under-arm gores. The neck is finished in regulation feoat style and the right front laps over the late of the double-breasted fashion. The sleeves are cut in one please tyle and the right front laps over the left in double-breasted fashion. The sleeves are cut in one please tyle and the right front laps over the left in double-breasted fashion. The sleeves are cut in one please tyle and the right front laps over the left in double-breasted fashion. The sleeves are cut in one please tyle and the right front laps over the left in double-breasted fashion. The sleeves are cut in one please tyle and the right front laps over the left in double-breasted fashion. The sleeves are cut in one please tyle and the right front laps over the left in double-breasted fashion. The sleeves are cut in one please each, a





and 40-inch bust measure.

can be omitted when a looser adjustment is desired.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8§ yards 27 inches wide, 8 yards 32 inches wide, b§ yards 44 inches wide, with 1b§ yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4511, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38

is closed invisibly at the centre back. The circular berths is arranged over the waist, outlining the yoke. The sleeves are shirred to fit the arms snugly just below the shoulders and can be gathered into pointed cuffs at the wrists or cut off at elbow length as shown in the small sketch.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with § yards 21 inches wide for borths and cuffs, 4 yard is inches wide for yoke

for bertha and cuffs, } yard 18 inc and collar and 24 yards of applique to trim as illus

The waist pattern, 4512, is cut in sizes for girls of



4513 Woman's Waist, 4514 Misses' English 32 to 42 bust. Coat, 12 to 16 yis.

Woman's Shirt Waist. 4518. To be made With or Without the Fitted Lining The waist consists of the fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the fronts and the back. The back is plain and drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The fronts are laid in the regulation box plait at the centre, and in wide tucks at the shoulders. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and finished with narrow straight cuffs, with or without sleeve openings.

ine caleet-and his d."

his

CARBOAR MAN TO WAR. OF STATE

### The Horse.

The Demand for Horses.

The horses two years old and upward in the United States June 1, 1900, numbered 18,390,441. These were the horses of working age. Taking the colts one and under two years old as the best measure of the

indicate an average life for horses on farms and elsewhere of approximately fifteen years, or an effective life of thirteen years. The working life of a horse is probably

longer on farms than in cities.

To supply the demand for horses in cities in the United States, exclusive of providing horses for exportation, animals must be bred to the number of about three hundred thousand annually. To supply the demand for horses on farms and elsewhere, exclusive of cities, 1,200,000 more must be bred annually. The demand from cities and towns is, therefore, one-fifth of the total for the United States. These figures will aid greatly in measuring the force of the influence that was active for a series of years prior to 1885 in advancing the average price of horses, and in determining the causes of the depression in values between 1885 and 1896, and of the steady advance in prices since the last-named year.

### The New Pacing Record.

Dan Patch broke the world's record for pacers at Brighton Beach, N. Y., Aug. 19, by pacing a mile in 1.59. It was a magnificent performance and seemed an impossi-bility, the wind and track considered. There was a stiff breeze blowing, which struck the horse fairly in the face. The track was a little slow, but the effect of the wind was discounted by sending a runner in front while the second runner galloped alongside. In view of the adverse conditions the announcement was made that he would go against the track record of 2,00%, but would also try to beat the champion record of 1.59%, held since 1898 by Star Pointer. When the unbeaten pacer-for Dan Patch never lost a race—appeared on the track he was loudly cheered, and after a few preliminary warmups he got the word. With a swift, frictionless stride he shot from the wire and seemed to be determined to push his nose into the flying sulky in front of him, which the thoroughbred in the shafts was steadily to the quarter in 29½ seconds, and when the half-mile pole was flashed past in 33½ a great volume of cheers went from the vast crowd. Then came the difficult top turn, and the slowest contact that the slowest contact the slowest contact that the slowest contact the slowest contact that the slowest contact the slowest contact that the slowest contact the slowest contact that the slowest contact ficult top turn, and the slowest quarter of the mile ensued, the three-quarters being done in 1.291. But down the stretch, as swift and steady as a locomotive, he came, and as he shot under the wire the watches stopped at 1.59. The new champion was not at all distressed, and looked as if he would be able before the season is over to beat his own record. The betting was even money either for or against his beating the record.

Commissioner Wieling of the New York Department of Agriculture has announced the closing of a contract to have Major Delmar trot against the world's record at the State fair at Syracuse on Wednesday, Sept. 9. In case of bad weather, the test will anywhere. What was apparently a typical come on the following fair day.

My father used to tell me when I was a boy, that a good cleaning was as good for a horse as four quarts of oats. I did not themselves poor, if hay was kept constantly before them. I want them to have a reasonable feed that they will eat right up, as a rule, and then go without till another feeding time comes around. The only exception to this is when the horses are very hard at work, then we let them have about all the hay they will leat during the night. But they do not eat all the time then, but rather eat for a time and then lie down, and towards morning get up and eat some more In the morning and at noon they are only moderately fed, and always so fed when idle or doing only light work. A horse can eat grass in the field constantly, or all it wants during the day and night and do well. But grass is a natural and easily digested food. Hay is not as easily digested, not even dried grass. The horse does not know this. The owner should exercise judgment for him.-T. B. Terry.

# The Hop Harvest.

Hops are ripe when the seeds are hard and of a purple color. After this they turn butter fat, with no other feed than grass brown, seeds drop out and there is great loss in quality and weight. Commence picking when the seeds begin to harden and turn in color, do not hurry too fast at this stage, for while the hops are rather green the kilns must not be filled more than ten or twelve inches deep. When the hops are fully ripe, on a good kiln they can be dried from six-teen to twenty-four inches deep, and two kilns full can be dried in a day.
With light willow baskets, holding three

or four bushels, commence at the ripest part of the yard. A large girl or man can loosen wire or string from the stakes, letting it drop until held by the vines.

Pick clean, putting the fingers through between the hops in the bunch, instead of around it. No large leaves and no bunches of more than three hops should be allowed in the basket and as few small leaves as possible. The owner should empty the paskets into sacks and see that all are well picked.

Sacks for carrying the hops to kiln hold ten to twelve bushels without packing; if pressed they will soon heat and turn black. Bags should never be left full of hops over night. The vines are left on the strings or wire until killed by the frost so as to mature the root for another crop. Then it is best to take them down and burn them. In this way the eggs of the plant lice are mostly destroyed.

The kiln should be proportioned to the amount of hops to be dried. It may be divided into four rooms. Stove room where fire is made is sixteen feet high, with stone or brick walls and no floor; at the bottom are six air holes, one by three feet, with doors to close them when necessary. The stoves are large enough to take in three feet wood. The pipes are carried one or two across the room near the level of the top of the stove and then go into a chimney on the outside of the building. The pipe may be run several feet from the building and turned up like the smoke stack of a steam

boiler to make a good draft. There is a door from stove room into the bailing room, with a light of glass, so man attending the drying may see the state of the fires.

The drying room is over the stove room. Joists may be laid across the top of the stove room and wooden slats one by two inches laid on them and 2½ inches apart. On this is laid a loosely woven car-pet with spaces one-sixteenth of an inch be-tween the threads, allowing but air to pass number of young horses required to meet the annual demand for horses for use on farms and elsewhere, the conclusion is reached that the number required was approximately 1,478,149.

Assuming that this number of colts is Assuming that this number of colts is sufficient to offset the losses by disease, old age, etc., the figures, taken in connection with the number of the connection of the con sufficient to offset the losses by disease, old age, etc., the figures, taken in connection with the number of horses of working age, while drying the plank is turned on edge.

In about ten hours when hops are dry or when one-half the stems will break on bending them, the carpet is rolled off by a shaft in the stove room, so all the hops are taken off in less than five minutes, and the carpet is back ready for a new charge with-out loss of heat nor letting the fires go down. No sweeping is needed with this kiln or does any one step on the carpet. The roof should be high to have the ventilator as high as possible and make a better draft for letting moist air from hops off. A slat ventilator can be used.

The storeroom is next the drying room, but the floor is several feet lower, three to eight feet lower than the carpet, so there will be plenty of room to store hops in bulk until they are ready to press. This room should be kept dark while hops are in it, as they will turn brown if exposed to the light. Have bins in this room to put damaged hops

in. Under the storeroom is the baling room with a tight floor; here the hops are baled, hop press and tools stored. The temperature is kept as regular as possible about 140°. When the hops are drying bleach by burning sulphur on coals. If free from rust or mould one pound of sulphur is enough for a kiln; when very rusty from two to five pounds are used. If the hops get too dry close air holes and burn a quart of salt on a pan of coals. This will toughen

The baling is done four or five weeks later; a rainy time is better as the hops handle best then. Baling cloth is made on purpose for hops; use common bent sail needles. Cut the cloth for the bottom piece one yard longer at the bottom of the press, the upper one six inches shorter. Have side boards to fit in from the top of the press to a trap door in the floor of the storeroom and a wooden box there of the same size to shovel them into. The side boards come out when the hops are below them.

Fill the corners of the bale full so as to make a square handsome package. Bales weigh from 150 to 240 pounds, according as

two thousand pounds of hops. The cost of raising is from four to six cents a pound. Every fall the yard should have two forkfuls of coarse manure and ashes on the top of the hills, partly as a protection to the I. A. L.

vine. Dukes County, Mass.

### A Dairyman's Good Income.

Dairying in the Northwest has made wonderful progress during the past dozen years. A more prosperous and enterprising set of farmers than those who attended the meeting of the Guernsey Breeders Association at Athens, Wis., would be hard to find experience of a successful Wisconsin man was related on that occasion by H. D.

Griswold of West Salem, Wis.: " Choose a herd sire that has a mother and a grandmother and as many more relations a horse as four quarts of oats. I did not believe it then as fully as now. There is no question but a well-curried horse does better. Also, there is a good deal in proper feeding. Some horses at least would eat cow is doing. Cull out the poor ones and the proper of worn-out land. Its growth will probably site of worn-out land. Its growth will probably a special point of worn-out land will be s Cull out the poor ones and keep the best always. Keep up that practice with your heifers. You cannot buy good cows; there is only one way to get them, and that is to raise them. Then co good feed and plenty of it, warm and well-lighted stable and constant, careful care.

" Now to illustrate along this line I will give you a little of my own experience. In 1889 I bought my first Guernsey sire. I had then one Holstein cow, one Jersey and three or four Shorthorns. I find by my books that my total receipts for butter that year were \$138.86. In 1991 I got a Babcock tester, the first one that had ever come to our town. I found that year that my cows were making 365 pounds of butter each; I then had nine. I increased the number till in 1902 I had twenty-one cows. I have increased the average production per cow to 424 pounds each. I have increased my receipts from \$138.96 in 1889 to \$1937.43 in 1902. I now have twenty-five cows, and in the month of May just passed we got 5700 pounds of cream testing twenty per cent. and a little ensilage. These twenty-five cows are all grade Guernseys but five. I have three Jerseys and two full-blood Gue 'nsey heifers. All but three were raised by myself on the farm and have never been off the place. Six of the twenty-five are twoyear-old heifers.

"I tell you this not to boast, but to let you know what we are doing today instead of giving you some has-been tale. We have the same little fifty-acre farm that we had in 1889, but we have built onto the barn four





A PROFITABLE TOMATO CROP. See descriptive article.

times, have built two silos, and the farm is tain a goodly number of instructive articles increasing in productiveness. But you will say it has taken a long time, over ten years. True, but you have to work at something, and dairying is no harder than other work. little farm in the country is better than twice that in the city? Then the boys are interested in good stock, as they cannot be in scrub stock. And this daily association with these dumb animals makes a man better. He has to anticipate their wants; he has to take lots of steps and do countless better husband and father and citizen."

### Profit in Early Tomatoes.

Growing and marketing tomatoes is an important branch of farming on the garden soil of the greater part of the county is suitable for their culture, and in some portions exceptionally early ones are produced. The soil is in a large part of the towns bordering upon the city a light sandy loam, such as is just right for early forcing crops, and this

helps the tomato grower.

Plants started in hotbeds will bear as early as the middle of July in a good season, and at that time fabulous prices are received for the fruit. Sometimes, as during the present season, the early figure is as high as \$5 a bushel, and the tomatoes that are raised early are not of surprisingly good quality. Two to \$3 is a common price for early fruit, and it will drop sometimes in two weeks to about \$1. This year the season was backward and tomatoes were

A great thing in marketing tomatoes is neatness. They must be carefully wiped and packed in boxes, and neatness must be observed in all their care. The picture was taken on the farm of William R. Fenner in the town of Cranston. Mr. Fenner is not a very large tomato grower, but he raises tomatoes of a very good quality. W. E. STONE.

Providence County, R. I.

Notes from Washington, D. C. It is believed that the alfalfa plant is gaining considerable acreage in the eastern or rain-belt section of the United States. Of the arid region it is recognized as the forage crop. The Eastern farmer who experiments with alfalfa growing is likely to have some trouble, and should make a little study of its habits before giving it up ably successful claim that the alfalfa will horses. It met with much and bitter oppoin time come to be considered the saviour of worn-out land. Its growth will probably come the law of the land." gravely or otherwise loose and easily pene trable subsoil, for the roots of the alfalfa naturally go down ten or twelve feet. This very fact would hold out hope to worn-out lands, that is, where the surface soil has been worn out, for these roots, extending to great depth, would bring up to the surface large quantities of fertility. The most likely difficulty, it is said by scientific grass men, is the question of soil inoculation. The alfalfa, like other legumes, draws its nitrogen from the air through root tubercules produced by minute bucteris, and where the seed is sown in ground free from any of these organisms, unless artificial inoculation is undertaken, the plants can get no nitrogen from the air and their growth amounts to nothing. On the other hand, with these bacteria supplied to the soil, alfalfa in the Eastern States, here in the District of Columbia for instance, will grow more rankly than clover and will produce three crops a season averaging a ton each

This season being a wet one a twelve-acre plot of alfalfa at the National Soldiers'

Home just outside of Washington will

aggregate considerably more than three tons per acre. And alfalfa makes a better

hay than either timothy or clover, and ac-

cording to the farm superintendent at the Soldiers' Home, far better ensilage. The question of soil inocalation for alserious one. If a farmer wishes, for instance, to plant a patch of alfalfa and can get a cart load of dirt from some adjacent alfalfa field, all that he has to do is to evenly distribute it over his field. If he can only get a small amount of dirt he should mix it carefully with a larger amount making a pile of several wagon loads, thoroughly mixed, which can then be spread over the field to be planted. A regular machine manure spreader is the best agent for this work. The bacteria multiply very rapidly. If he has no means of getting hold of inoculated soil himself, the Depart-ment of Agriculture will furnish him dried "cultures," with accompanying chemicals and directions, all put up in a little box and sent free. The "cultures" and chemicals are then liberated in water and sprayed and mixed into dirt or manure, which can be spread upon the field. The department is doing this sort of work with various leg-umes. Cultures can be obtained for al-falfa, soy beans, velvet beans and a number

One of the beauties of alfalfa growing lies in the fact that when once well established it requires no cultivation. Fields of alfalfa in the West under irrigation have stood as originally planted for twenty and thirty years, with from three to six cuttings every

and reports. Dr. Salmon, the chief of the bureau, will contribute an article on animal food and animal diseases, and also a discussion of the foot and mouth disease, which The land must be kept up with some kind of stock, and what can you do better? Did of a scare this spring, but which is now conyou ever think that an income of \$2000 on a sidered stamped out. The editor of the bureau, George F. Thompson, will present some facts regarding contagious diseases of animals in foreign countries and the necessity of a strict watch over our importations. H will also have an article on the live stock work of the various [experiment stations, also the distribution and magnitude of the little things for their welfare and comfort, and these daily duties make him more thoughtful of others, and he becomes a this country of Welsh mountain sheep and their possibilities in our rugged districts. The history of the American saddle horse by Gen. John B. Castleman of Kentucky has already been reviewed in this journal. A joint article by Messrs. Soule and Barnes on protein in cottonseed meal, cow-pea hay and wheat bran will be something of interest to every farmer who feeds even's single animal. Other articles and comments include the work of the department against sheep scab, the feeding of steers, the water in creamer butter, by Major Alvord, feeding with view to producing milk rich in cream and various remarks and statistics on oleoma garine, imports and exports of animals and animal products, wool production in the country, rules and regulations of the bureau, etc. The report will not be ready for distribution for several months, probably not before the first of the year.

> Commenting upon the necessity for a foundation of good blood in the improve ment of stock, the distinguished writer. John H. Wallace, says in an unpublished letter in the possession of the Department of Agriculture:

"When I commenced to think and write about the horse fifty years ago, like all other beginners of that day, I was as wild as a hawk. I was terribly afflicted with the parrot cry of that age, that the way to improve the horse or any other domestic animal was to 'breed up,' and I never got animal was to 'breed up,' and I never got clear of my affliction till I sat down to the study of great collections of facts. It did not take me long to learn then that mere louble Gloster 2d 138688, a winner at Interbreeding up was a delusion and a humbug, and that the true way to breed was to go to the horse that possessed the qualities and could do what I wanted my colt to possess

"In other words, adopt the simple form-ula that 'like begets like.' In looking back over the acts of a long life, I think that if I have done anything that may live after me, it is the promulgation and support of this great central truth as applied to breeding

The inadvisability of using sewage for fertilizer and watering crops—at least certain crops—18 shown by a report of German and French tests noted by the Department of Agricultur. Not only is there a natural aversion to the use of such materials as night soil and sewage for growing vegetables to be consumed raw, but, on the authority of Wurtz and Bourges, their use is positively dangerous. Recent experiments by these French bacteriologists show that diseased germs are carried in such material and may be taken up and preserved in the tissues of vegetables. In one instance water cress, head lettuce and radish seed were sown in pots and the soil watered with diluted sputum that had been saved up for forty days from a tuberculous patient. After a certain period pieces of the leaves of the vegetables grown were used to inocu'ate guinea pigs. As a result eighteen of the thirty inoculated pigs developed tubercuosis. Like experiments were also made with typhoid fever bacilli, and in every case, without exception, the typhoid bacillus was easily found in the leaves of the vegetables.

The gospel of deep plowing and frequent cultivation, which has been preached for a number of years with increasing veher in the semi-arid regions of the West-west ern Kansas and western Nebraska-is bear-The question of soil inoculation for alfalfa, or for any other new legume that it is desired to introduce in any section, is not a road, who was in Washington recently. Mr. western Kansas which were originally lonized in wet years, and towns, churches and schoolhouses built, later to be abandoned and revert to the desert because of a lack of moisture, have, under modern ethods of deep and frequent culture, and through the aid of drought-resisting crops such as kaffir corn, become again settled up and are now making good crops for their owners. "Campbell's soil culture" is but a slight variation of what probably every agricultural editor in the country has dur ing the memory of the present generation more or less strenuously advocated-deep plowing of the soil and constant stirring of its surface immediately following the plant-ing of the crop, for the purpose of producing a close fitting "blanket" of minute soil particles, thus preventing the moisture from rising and evaporating and conserving it for the roots of the plants. GUY E. MITCHELL.

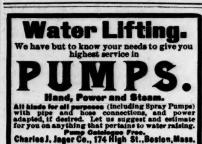
We notice in a contemporary an editorial hinting that the public does not relish the presence of its chief executive's name in connection with so many unusual actionssuch, for example, as getting up early in the morning to go horseback riding. Not far from this editorial appears an account of

Be'gian hare fanciers will make a big display at the world's fair at St. Lants. Many American fanciers have already, arranged for exhibits, and many parties from England and other Furopean countries have announced their intention of exhibiting. This exhibit will come under the live stock department. Large displays of fancy rabbits, poultry, pet stock and domestic animals will be made.

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This year a charming little booklet which car-This year a charming little booklet which carries the reader from Boston to Albany and then down the river to New York, giving an interesting sketch of each passing point of interest and unfolding the scenic beauties of this region, habeen, published. It contains several beautiful illustrations of scenes in the Deerfield Valley and Hoosac Mountains and along the shores of the Hudson. It is invaluable as a guide to the interesting expursionists and is an interesting tending excursionists and is an interesting poklet too for every one. It will be mailed free by the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, to any address.



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ll these females except three were sired by our present stock bull THE LAD FOR ME. Of the remaining three one was a granddaughter of his, one a half-sister and the third was a granddaughter of GAY MONARCH. Write us for what you want.

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years, with from three to six cuttings every season. Of course, to keep an alfalfa meadow yielding heavily it will have to be well topdressed and fertilized. In the West the salts and sediment carried by the irrigation water act as a fertilizer.

The autumn report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, now being compiled, will consult to the public, and certainly none of its business—that appears at first glance to substantiate the editorial. But who was responsible for the article? A calculation of possibilities leads one to believe that it must have been the editor.

The autumn report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, now being compiled, will consult the editor.

The autumn report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, now being compiled, will consult the editor. Percherons, Shires and French

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